The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. NO. 13.

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(First publication February 5, 1895, A. D.)

COUNTY—COURT. RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth M. Adams, representing among other things, that William J. Adams, late of the town of Yorkville, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 2nd day of January, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased; and praying that Elizabeth M. Adams be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated February 5th, 1895.

By the court, E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Cooper & Nelson, attys.

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TELEGRAPHIC!

THE BOOKS DOCTORED

Rotten State of Affairs in the Whisky Trust.

Greenhut Management Charged With Serious Offenses by the Expert Accountants.

Directors Sold Stock to Themselves at 45 Cents on the Dollar—More Sensational Disclosures Anticipated.

Chicago, March 25.—A very sensational report was submitted to Receiver McNulta of the whisky trust, today by the experts who have been examining the books of the Greenhut management. Charges of juggling accounts, doctoring the books and similar work are made. The report asserts that the former directors and officers by disposing of stock to themselves the trust has been left with a deficiency of $1,924,120. The report states that 34,984 shares of stock were sold by the officers and directors to themselves at 45 cents on the dollar and consequently there is a loss of nearly $2,000,000 from them to the stockholders. General McNulta has called a conference of interested parties. What the decision will be is unknown but there is little doubt but that there will be a hot fight between the present management and the Greenhut people. General McNulta says the work of expert accountants is not yet nearly complete and still more sensational disclosures are anticipated.

FATAL MICHIGAN FIRE.

Walter House at Central Lake Burned—The Porter Cremated.

Traverse City, Mich., March 25.—The Walter house, a small hotel at Central Lake, burned at midnight. James Miller, the porter, was cremated, and other inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

INDIAN WAR IN SIGHT.

Tacoma, Wash., March 25.—Jim Bouchett, the medicine man of the Mosqually and Puyallup Indians, was murdered on Muckleshoot reservation by a Black River Indian named Dominic. Dominic confessed and was jailed at Seattle but the justice of the peace liberated him as there were no witnesses and no one to accuse him of the crime. The fact was reported to Chief George Leshi of the Puyallup tribe, and he is taking measures in view of the failure of the white man's justice to try Indian methods. He declares that Bouchett was worth $3,000. According to Indian law that much must be paid to the tribe. If the Dominics tribe refuses, then war will be declared on the Black River Indians.

VISIT PRINCE BISMARCK.

Friedrichsruhe, March 25.—Three special trains bearing 400 members of the reichstag and the Prussian diet arrived here and proceeded to the castle and were received in a body by Bismarck. Addresses of congratulation on the approaching anniversary of the iron chancellor's birthday and a response by Bismarck followed.

LI HUNG CHANG IN NO DANGER.

The Chinese Viceroy Will Not Suffer Seriously From Being Shot.

Yokohama, March 25.—The bullet has not yet been extracted from the face of Li Hung Chang, but his condition is favorable. There is no fever and but little pain. His assailant, a political bravo, rushed from the crowd when Li's palanquin was passing and fired at the Chinese statesman. The bullet entered the viceroy's left cheek. The affair has caused the greatest indignation here.

A resolution was submitted in the Japanese diet regretting the attack on Li Hung Chang.

GEN. MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

Youngstown, O., March 25.—The Telegram will publish a letter from Judge B. F. Hoffman of Pasadena, Cal., private secretary to Governor Todd, Ohio, when the rebel general, John Morgan, got away from the Ohio penitentiary, discrediting the recent statement of John Radebaugh to the effect that Morgan was secretly released from the penitentiary on an order from Secretary of War Stanton. He declares that if such had been a fact he would have known of it, and says the prisoners cut through the floor of the cells, tunneled under the outside prison wall and climbed the prison gate and let themselves down with a rope.

SULLIVAN IS GAINING.

Boston, March 25.—John L. Sullivan's condition is improving. He is expected to be out in a few days.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail at Fort Scott, Kans. Among them is Bill West, the notorious outlaw. The others are horse thieves and general robbers.

The United States supreme court today began hearing the arguments in the case of President Debs of the A. R. U., and others who participated in the Chicago strike last summer.

It was announced in Boston this afternoon that an agreement had been entered into between the General Electric company and the Westinghouse company.

Various organizations of glass workers of the country are at work on a plan of amalgamation with a view to presenting a solid front to the glass manufacturers combination which has just been formed.

The steamer Durham City from Newport News landed four seamen of the steamer Belfast, wrecked off the coast of Scotland at Glasgow today. Eighteen others are missing.

A tornado visited Delaware, O., at midnight, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and demolishing fences. Several persons were injured, but no fatalities are reported.

The Walter A. Wood Harvester company received the sanction of protection by United States court and the authority of the receivers has been extended to every state where the company has property.

NEARLY BLIND.

Result of Hypnotism Practiced Upon a Racine Boy.

There has been a question at issue for many years as to whether hypnotism, when worked upon a person, is injurious to health. Many adhere to the idea that it is, while others say not. Be that as it may there is a young Racine boy confined in an eye institute at Milwaukee, who is nearly blind as a result of being hypnotized on many occasions. When Dr. Flint appeared at the Opera house this young man, whose name is Helm, was one of the subjects who appeared upon the platform nightly. A short time after the departure of Dr. Flint the eyes of the young man were discovered to be affected. An oculist was consulted and it was discovered that the nerves of the eyes were in bad shape. It was not a great while before the sight of one eye was entirely lost and the other one commenced to fail. He was taken to Milwaukee and placed in a institute. Today a report received from Milwaukee states that the boy is nearly blind and no hopes are held out that he will ever be better. He is the son of a well-known fisherman and a brother of Fred Helm, who recently died.

WAS FAIR POISONED?

Sensational Charges Made Against Those Interested in Senator Fair's Will.

San Francisco, March 25.—The Call says the latest sensational development in the Fair will case is the insinuation that Fair died by poison administered by interested parties. Phoebe Cousins, who claims to have been Senator Fair's affianced wife, broadly hints as a suspicion that he was given poison more than once. Her suspicions are backed by those of a man in a position to know much that occurred to Fair just before his death.

SOLD THE STOCK.

Stock of James Shaw Sold by Assignee Galloway for $1,889.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the stock of hardware of James Shaw was sold at public auction by Assignee Peter B. Galloway. A large number of creditors from out of the city were present and the majority of the creditors was represented. It was sold in a lump. The first bid was $500 and it ran up to $1,889 and was bid in by Horatio M. White, of Chicago. The inventory of the stock was $2,630 and the sale is considered a good one. According to the inventory filed with the clerk of the court the assets are stated at $4,842.43 and the liabilities at $12,648.39.

Dan & Sol's New Building.

This afternoon bids are being opened at the rooms of the Racine Business Men's association for the new store building to be erected on Main street by Dan & Sol. The plans were made by architect Dichhant of Kenosha, and call for one of the largest and most commodious structures put up in Racine for many years.

The following bids are for the building completed: M. Zirbes $21,675; Josiah Hocking $22,532; J. H. Jensen $22,097; N. F. Reichert $21,789.41; Hugh Edwards $20,795; Simon Starke $22,200.

NEGROES BACK AT WORK.

New Orleans, March 25.—The negroes went to work on the levee without military protection. The soldiers are held in the armories in case of trouble but it is not believed there will be any further violence at present.

A JOB FOR OUTHWAITE.

Washington, March 25.—The president has appointed ex-Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite of Ohio, a member of the board of ordinance and fortifications, vice B. M. Cutcheon, resigned.

BURIED BY A LANDSLIDE.

Vienna, March 25.—A landslide near Tibes in southern Hungary destroyed a hotel. Twelve bodies were recovered and it is believed many are still buried.

OBITUARY.

Hansen.

Mrs. Lawrence Hansen died at 10:30 Saturday night at the home of her parents, No. 1025 St. Clair street, of consumption, aged 23 years. Deceased was born and reared in this city and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mickelson. On Nov. 20, last she was united in marriage to Mr. Hanson. She was a woman of many noble traits of character and popular in society circles where she moved and her death casts a pang of sorrow over the entire community. Her young husband, father, mother, brothers and sisters will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad hour of bereavement. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the house and thence to the Emanu church Mound avenue.

Welch.

Died at his home 1125 Center street, M. James Welch, Sunday, March 24th, after a long period of suffering which he bore uncomplainingly and with christian fortitude, a faithful friend, honorable and upright has passed away. All that love could do to prolong a kind husband and loving father's life was done but God ordained that he should take him from his loved ones to a home where there is no more suffering and the storm tossed soul finds a haven of rest, surrounded by his loved ones and fortified and strengthened by the sacred rites of the church he breathed his last. A wife, five children, an aged father, two brothers and three sisters remain to mourn his loss. He came from New York twenty-four years ago and made this city his home ever since. He will be buried from St. Rose church Tuesday, March 26th at 9 a. m.

Stahl.

Mrs. Nathan Stahl, an old and well-known resident of Kenosha, is dead. She died on Saturday night at the age of 60 years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FIRES OF YESTERDAY.

The Home of Peter Olk, at North Point, Burned to the Ground.

The Family Are Notified of the Fire in the House While Eating Dinner.

The Heavy Windstorm is Responsible For Several Small Fires in the City—Two Chimneys Burn Out.

During the heavy wind storm of yesterday the farm house of Peter Olk, situated just north and outside of the city limits, near North Point, caught fire and burned to the ground. It was about 12 o'clock while the family were quietly eating their noon-day meal that Jacob Born, a neighbor, discovered fire and smoke issuing from the roof of the Olk home. He immediately ran over and gave the alarm. Buckets of water were used to extinguish the blaze but to no avail, as the fire had gained a substantial headway and fanned by the young hurricane that was raging, it was soon beyond their control. Attention was turned to the furniture, most of which was removed from the burning building to places of safety. It did not take long for the fiery elements to reduce the once pleasant home to a hopeless mass of ruins. The fire probably originated from a burning chimney as it was here that the blaze was first discovered. The house was a story and a half brick structure, which was built a few years ago at a cost of about $1,800. This is not the first time that Mr. Olk has been burned out as a few years ago his house caught fire and was entirely consumed.

Fire on Forest Street.

Yesterday morning the fire department was called to quell an incipient blaze that originated at the home of Peter Hanson at 1009 Forrest street. The fire started in a pile of old rags and carpets that were stored in a closet, from spontaneous combustion. The department was soon on the scene and the firemen picked up the burning rags and threw them into the street. The damage is slight.

Other Incipient Blazes.

The chimney of a two-story tenement house at the corner of Hubbard and Buchanan streets caught fire yesterday afternoon and the fire departments was called out but their services were not needed. It was put out without resulting in much damage. The property is owned by Charles Schelling.

Last evening as Harry Grigg was passing the Hanley homestead at the corner of North Erie and Hamilton streets, he discovered fire issuing from the kitchen chimney. He notified the family and it was put out without the aid of the department.

Another Bad Fire.

Another bad fire occurred in the town of Caledonia at 12 o'clock today. The two story farm house, furniture, sheds, outbuildings, four cows, a heifer, farm machinery and other property of John Brown, a well-known blacksmith, was entirely consumed by fire. At the time of the conflagration a gale was blowing and the sparks flew to adjoining farms and it was feared that other places would be burned. The loss to Mr. Brown will not fall short of $3,500. How the fire originated is not known. It is said that there is a partial insurance. Mr. Brown and family were taken care of by neighbors.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Buchan have returned home from a four weeks' sojourn at the Hot Springs. They report having had a pleasant time.

Dr. A. L. Buchan was called to Ives Grove this morning to attend Dr. Thomas who is very sick at that place.

Mr. Myron Irish of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city for a few days.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of 1113 Carlyle avenue, a daughter.

Frank Jarvis of Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miller of Main street, a son, Sunday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Buchan returned Saturday evening from an extended visit in the south.

Th. W. Thieson and City Sexton Wendt are in Milwaukee today.

Mrs. S. F. Beede, wife of a former principal of the Fifth ward school, is visiting at Mrs. Stephen Sago's.

Thomas M. Kearney has returned from St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Mary Atchison and niece left today for Hartford, Conn.

H. H. Laing is spending a few days at Chicago.

Carl Sorenson has returned from a three months' pleasant trip to his old home in Denmark. Mr. Sorenson was accompanied by his son.

Miss Sophia Hemmingson, of Chicago, spent Sunday with her brother, Charles Hemmingson, in this city.

George F. Green, who had an operation performed at Chicago recently and has been at the St. Luke's hospital, was taken to his home at Franksville today.

John Brothers will leave for Baraboo to join Ringling Bros. circus.

Judge Fish will go to Milwaukee March 29th to assist Judge Johnson in disposing of the cases on the circuit court calendar.

District Attorney P. B. Nelson is confined to his home by sickness.

Robert Davis departed yesterday for Aspen, Colorado, where he accepts a responsible position with the Mollie Gibson Mining company.

Teachers Meeting.

A meeting of the South-Eastern Wisconsin Teacher's association will be held at Milwaukee on April 4th and 5th. A. J. Volland, of this city, is the first vice-president of the association. The programme is an interesting one. O. C. Seelye, of the Racine public schools, will make a report for the committee on Correlation; Miss Carrie B. Kelley, will read a paper, "How to secure original work in geometry."

Thomas O'Malley, one of the pioneers of Dane county, is dead; at the age of 80 years.

SECOR ACCEPTS.

He Will Make the Canvass for Mayor—Telegram Received.

For several days past the members of the Democratic city committee have been endeavoring to locate M. M. Secor, who was nominated for mayor at the city convention held last week. It was not known that he would accept the nomination and make the run, but the following telegram received last night sets all doubts at rest:

Houston, Texas.—To W. B. Vance, Chairman Democratic Committee:

Accept the nomination for mayor with thanks. Will be with you soon.

M. M. Secor.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Lively Row on Between the Atlanta City Council and the Police Force.

Atlanta, Ga., March 25—A stormy session of the police commissioners was held this morning. The board, being in a deadlock over the election of a chairman the city council passed an ordinance making Mayor King chairman till a permanent chairman was selected. This morning three members refused to recognize the mayor's authority. One attempted to remove him. The chief refused and the mayor dismissed the chief and appointed one of the police captains to succeed him. The factions lined up on different sides of the room and the mayor dispatched a messenger for the city marshal to arrest the ex-chief of police. Finally the exchief left the room. The matter is not settled and the end cannot be seen.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Madison Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs—Effie Ellsler—Other Amusements.

The opera house management announces as its next attraction, Effie Ellsler, an actress who commands the esteem and admiration, not only of the regular habitues of the theatre, but also that portion of the public that is seen there only on rare occasions. Miss Ellsler also occupies a high position in dramatic circles, the result of many admirable performances, but as "Doris," the hero of Robert Drouet's play of that name, she is credited with surpassing all previous efforts. A recent criticism says: "The third act is very powerful almost great in conception. It is here Miss Ellsler reaches a higher level of sustained power than she has ever been seen to attain before. Her work is a triumph, and the few greatest actresses of the French and English speaking theatres could not much, if at all, excel her work in the exceedingly strong scene." The play is also spoken of very highly and the company, with Frank Weston and Robert Drouet is a very strong one. They will appear on April 28th.

Madison Boys.

The University glee, mandolin and banjo clubs left Madison Saturday morning and gave their first out of town concert in Milwaukee Saturday evening. On Tuesday evening they appear in Oshkosh and Wednesday in Racine. The following is the list of patronesses:

Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, Mrs. P. M. Wackerhagen, Mrs. E. C. Deane, Mrs. F. K. Bull, Mrs. R. T. Robinson, Mrs. B. B. Blake, Mrs. Jesse Walwrath, Mrs. Wm. Lewis, Mrs. E. O. Hand, Mrs. A. W. Guilbert, Mrs. L. J. Elliott, Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mrs. B. B. Northrop, Mrs. C. S. Beebe, Mrs. Charles Kendell Adams.

In regard to the concert given by the clubs Saturday evening in Milwaukee, the Sentinel has to say:

Nimble fingers gliding deftly over the tuneful strings of banjos, guitars and mandolins, and well rounded voices of college soloists and choristers, afforded a pleasant entertainment to a large and fashionable audience at the Academy last night. It was the occasion of another visit to the city of the ever welcome musical clubs of the University of Wisconsin, and the alumni of that institution who gathered there in large numbers to hear the talent of their alma mater had every reason to feel an honest pride in the attainments of the students of "U. W." For a concert audience the crowd that greeted the college clubs were of unusual size. Society was well represented, and dress suits were numerous in the parquette and boxes. Graduates and former students of the university formed a large portion of the audience, which was appreciative from the rendition of the "Wisconsin March" by the Mandolin and Banjo clubs at the opening of the entertainment to the good old "U, Rah, Rah, Wis-consin" that was shouted lustily by the young musicians at the close.

UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The Great Salvage Case Not Yet Decided.

Racine vessel owners and captains have been watching the salvage suit of the owners of the steamer City of Venice against the owners of the steel steamer Spokane, with more than passing interest, for the reason that Captain Fred Houghton of this city, was the commander of the City of Venice. Arguments have been concluded in the United States supreme court at Milwaukee and Judge Seaman has taken the case under advisement. The question at issue, it appears, hinges upon the gravity of the peril threatening the Spokane when the City of Venice came to her rescue. It is contended by the defense that the Spokane, being off Point aux Bouseens, in the very track of all vessels passing up and down Lake Michigan and the weather being fair, there was no imminent danger. Attorney Van Dyke, however, contended that a storm was brewing. The fact of a falling barometer, he said, was undisputed and then he called attention to the Chicago disaster. Storms brew quickly on Lake Michigan, he said. The weather was fair when the Chicora left port, but the barometer was falling and in less than five hours after setting out she was at the bottom of the lake with all on board. It might have been the same with the Spokane, Mr. Van Dyke contended, and the fact that the City of Venice undertook to bring the disabled vessel into port made her liable to great danger in case of a storm setting in. Judge Seaman will hand down a written opinion by request.

Notice to Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that the regular spring examination for teachers will be held the first week in April. At Franksville April 1 and 2, at Union Grove April 3 and 4, at Burlington April 5 and 6.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR PUBLIC BUILDING

Prospects That Work Will be Commenced Without Delay.

Postmaster Simonson While in Washington Did Some Missionary Work.

Drawings Will be Made and Sent to Mr. Simonson Within a Couple of Weeks—Preliminary Drawings Have Been Made.

Postmaster Andrew Simonson, who has been at Washington the past week, returned home this morning. While in that place he and Assistant Attorney General J. E. Dodge called upon prominent treasury officials and explained to them the necessity of pushing the Racine government building as rapidly as possible, on account of the increasing business of the Racine postoffice. They were impressed with the statements made and promised to have the plans and drawings made at once and the same will be sent here to Mr. Simonson in a couple of weeks for his consideration. The officials also showed Mr. Simonson the preliminary drawings of the proposed building which indicate that it will be a very handsome structure and the details will be in harmony with the surroundings. While at Washington Mr. Simonson met a large number of the prominent men of the country and called upon President Cleveland. Congressman Cooper was not in when he called to see him and he is now on his way home.

It is safe to say that Racine people will now get their new public building without further delay, but of course it will take quite a long time to get the plans perfect, receive bids, let contracts and get material on the ground. It was the opinion of officials that Racine had one of the finest sites for a public building in the country.

A LIVELY CHASE.

Policeman Bassinger Chases a Youthful Culprit.

Frank Bassinger is considered the champion sprinter of the Racine police force, but he came across a young culprit last night who distanced him in a very few moments. It was about 10:30 o'clock. The boy was hanging around the corner of College avenue and Seventh street and his suspicious actions attracted the attention of the officer, who proceeded to investigate. The boy saw the officer coming and started to run and a pretty race took place toward the south. Suddenly there was a crashing of glass, the fleeing boy having thrown something into the ditch. The policeman lost track of the lad and it was evident that he ran in the alley behind the Presbyterian church. The glass that he threw into the ditch was found to be wine bottles. Some of them were broken and others were whole. He had stolen them from the rear of the Metropolitan hotel where large numbers of bottles are stored.

5,000 RAILROAD PASSES.

Issued by One Company "On Account of Legislation" in Kansas.

"I have just written the four thousand nine hundred and ninety-ninth pass since this legislature convened," said General Attorney A. A. Hurd, of the Santa Fe, to a reporter for the Topeka Journal the other evening. It is Mr. Hurd who issues nearly all the passes "on account of legislation," and he sees that each member of the legislature is provided with a pasteboard which allows him to ride free on all Santa Fe lines during the session. The members are also given trip passes for their friends when they wish to travel to or from Topeka purely for "legislative purposes." Mr. Hurd was in a happy mood. It was probably because the legislature was so nearly ended.

"It is strange, very strange," said he, "what excuses members do make to get passes. Often when a pass is applied for and it is not definite for what purpose it is requested I write to the member and ask him what it is for, and he will answer 'legislative purposes.' Some have asked for passes from Kansas city to the west line of the state, all on 'account of the legislative business.' I was asked for passes for a party of men to Kansas city and return a day or two ago, and when I asked what particular legislation called them to Kansas city they answered 'the irrigation bill.' I told them that Kansas city was a good place to irrigate, but I would have to refuse the passes just the same.

"A member of the senate wanted a pass from some western town to Topeka and return, and when I asked him whom it was for he said that it was for his stenographer's husband, who wanted to come to Topeka to visit his wife. The stenographer didn't see her husband or if she did he paid his fare to Topeka.

"I have just heard that some of the passes I have issued are being offered for sale on the streets. They use these trip passes which are given on account of 'legislative business.' As much as we try to accommodate them, you see how the favors are abused.

"It may seem that I have issued a great many passes, but two years ago there were at least twice as many given. We have been more strict this year."

"Do the Populists apply for as many passes as the Republicans?" asked the reporter.

"No, they do not; but all the members alike have the legislative passes.

"Next year when the legislature meets I am preparing a surprise. I have had a talk with the representatives of the other lines, and we have agreed to issue no trip passes whatever for 'legislative purposes.' A member will receive a pass for himself and family, and that will end it, and his friends will have to pay their fare or stay at home. I think that the number of people who come to Topeka will not be quite so large.

The barber war on prices has extended to the North side. Fred Shennemann today says that he will meet the cut.

GOT TWO YEARS.

Two Kenosha Burglars Sent Up by Judge Fish.

George Hammond and James Sanders, the two men who broke into the office of Palmetler & Kipp and robbed the safe, were taken before Judge Frank M. Fish this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and were each sentenced to two years in the state prison. It is said that Sanders is a professional crook and served time before. Hammond, although he has been in a reform school, is new at crooked business. The sheriff of Kenosha will take them to Waupun tomorrow.

Royal Etiquette in a Beehive.

An article in one of the London weeklies on "American Etiquette" has moved a correspondent of the paper to call attention to a habit prevailing in the bee world that would seem to prove the observance among those little creatures of certain very strict rules of courtesy.

"Bees in a hive," declares the writer, "never turn their backs on the queen. The members of her retinue (the ladies in waiting) are ranged dutifully round her, and the same order is maintained as the queen passes on her way. One of the surest ways of finding the queen (no easy task) is to look for a cluster of bees, the various members of which are standing in a circle, their bodies radiating outward, like the spokes of a wheel. It is believed that queens do not use their stings, except in a battle royal—a conflict with a rival. They may be handled at all times with impunity, even put in the mouth (experto crede) without showing any resentment, save by a bite! In a royal sister alone, they seem to recognize a foeman worthy of their steel.' Is this etiquette too? or has it stretched to the verge of prejudice?

"It is true, bees have been known to kill a new queen by suffocation, technically called 'incasing,' but the process has been explained as denoting an exuberance of loyalty and joy at finding a new sovereign, who is thus literally 'smothered by kindness,' and in a sense by 'kisses.'"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Government Bonds.

U S 4s, reg	115
U S 4s, coup	116
U S 4s, reg	112½
U S 4s, coup	112½
U S 2s, reg	95

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, March 27, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$4.20
" Best Spring		3.80
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$ 64@	65
Wheat No. 2	55@	56
Wheat No. 3	50@	55
Oats	29@	30
Corn	45@	48
Barley	52@	55
Rye	54@	55
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$16.00
Bran, per ton		15.00
Corn meal		18.00
Cracked corn ground		19.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 6@$	17
Eggs	12@	14
Cheese	9@	11
Hay	9 00@	10 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$1 20@$	1 30
Potatoes	60@	65
Beans	1 70@	1 85
Onions		75
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$3 25@$	3 75
Hogs on foot	4 50@	4 90
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	12
Chickens		10
Seeds—		
Flax	$	$1 40
Clover		7 75
Timothy		3 90
Wool—		
Wool	$ 18@$	20
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		1½
Green, No. 2, " "		1½
Cured, No. 1, " "		3c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 60@$	70
Onions, per pk		35
Cabbage, each	5@	8
Radish, per doz		20
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz	20@	45
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, March 27, 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	67
No. 2		59
No. 3		55
Oats		32
Corn		48
Barley		54
Rye		55
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 60@$	4 95
Live beef	3 25@	3 75
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 85@	1 95
Potatoes	60@	68
Produce—		
Butter	14@	18
Eggs	10@	11
Cheese	9@	10
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4½

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, March 25.—Wheat higher; March 54¾; May 55.

Corn higher; March 45⅝; May 46⅝.

Oats higher; May 29¾.

Pork higher; May 12.62½; July 12.75.

Lard higher; May 7.25; July 7.37½.

Ribs higher; May 6.35; July 6.47½.

Rye 53¾.

Barley 54.

Flax 1.42. Timothy 3.50

Clover 3.90.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 25.—Hogs receipts, 30,000; 10 higher.

Light 4.55@4.90.

Mixed 4.60@5.00.

Heavy 4.60@5.10.

Cattle receipts, 10,500; 10 higher.

Stockers and feeders 2.60@4.60.

Steers, 4.25@5.60

Texans 3.00@4.25.

Sheep receipts, 15,0000; best strong; others weak.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, March 25.—Wheat higher; 2 spring 56¾.

Corn firm; No. 3, 45.

Oats firmer, No. 2 white 32@32½.

Barley 32½.

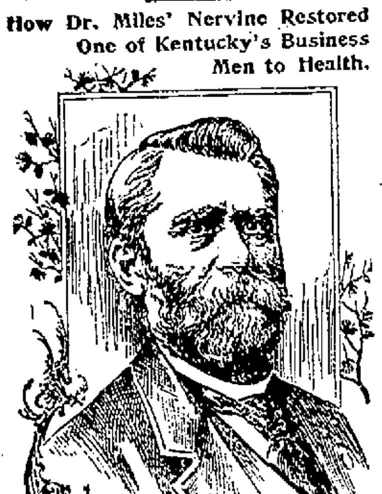
Rye 55.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker. When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. Hilton.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 230. Lansing, Mich.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street. Milwaukee, Wis

—THE—

Journal

JOB ROOMS

—AND—

-BOOK BINDERY-

Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

Manufacturers' Printing

A specialty. Facilities for printing in different languages. Electrotypers' agents. BOOK WORK we pay especial attention and care taken to insure correctness.

PRICE LISTS, CATALOGUES,
FOLDERS, RULED BLANKS
SHIPPING R'CTS, STATEMENTS,
And all forms of Commercial Printing, as
CARDS, BILL HEADS,
LABELS, ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,
BRIEF WORK, DODGERS,

printed expeditiously and at very reasonable prices. Printing for societies ball and party printing, and in fact any and all kinds and for all purposes. Our supply of material is such that the JOURNAL is enabled to meet all demands upon it for quick work.

LEGAL PRINTING we have special facilities for. Briefs, Cases, etc., completed on short notice.

Get the Best.

It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

Nominate Aldermanic Candidates in Every Ward in the City.

Full Delegations Selected to Attend the City Convention.

Some of the Caucuses Slimly Attended —Michael Colbert Nominated in the Fourth Ward—Other Nominations.

Daily of Wednesday.

Last night Democratic ward caucuses were held for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for ward offices and naming delegates to the city convention to be held on Thursday evening at the city hall. With the exception of the Fourth ward the attendance was lighter than in former years. At the last named ward there were over 100 votes, while at the Second ward there were just six persons present. The Third ward showed in the neighborhood of fifty and the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh were not much better. The following nominations were made and delegates appointed:

First Ward—Alderman, Charles Madorey; supervisor, Joseph Kuschenreiter; delegates, Charles Cape, Anthony McAvoy, Joseph Smader, Jacob Baumstark, Matt. Speich.

Second Ward—Alderman, Charles Freeman; supervisor, Alfred Lewis; delegates, Wm. Vance, Wm. Raymond, Peter Smollen, Fred Billings, Hyland Raymond.

Third Ward—Alderman, W. Q. Morton; supervisor, R. B. Laing.

Delegates—E. O. Hand, Charles Jorgenson, Geo. Fratt, R. L. Upchurch.

Fourth Ward—Alderman, Michael Colbert; supervisor, Leo. Miller; delegates, Michael Colbert, Leo. Miller, H. Peters, C. Finch, Jr., Peter Prudent.

Fifth Ward—Alderman, P. Anderson; supervisor, B. Lichtenheld; delegates, Frank Cary, H. C. Myrup, George Dederichs, Chris. Swegvig, L. H. Mohr.

Sixth Ward—Alderman, Hugh Harper, the Peoples' party candidate; supervisor, A. C. Judd; delegates, Max Heck, Ed. Neff, W. D. Thompson, George Zirbes, Theodore Fagle.

Seventh Ward — Alderman, Charles Kannenberg; supervisor, Frank Uhlir; delegates, Peter Tiedeman, John Hamata, Charles Kannenberg, Fred Straube, Frank Uhlir.

The Democratic convention will be held at the city hall tomorrow evening.

THREATENED TO KILL.

John Popelka Threatened to Kill His Wife and Himself.

Yesterday Joseph Popelka, aged 29 years, was taken to the Northern Insane asylum, having been reported insane by physicians. This morning the father of the young man was brought in from his home in the town of Caledonia and it is believed that he is insane. Two daughters made a complaint before Justice Wentworth and Marshal Easson and Policeman Pfister went out and got him. The daughters say that the old gentleman was armed with a couple of revolvers and a knife, that he threatened to kill his wife and then himself and it was feared he would carry the threat into execution. Mr. Popelka is a cripple and cannot walk except with crutches. He will be kept locked up for a few days and if he does not appear better physicians will be appointed to examine into his mental condition.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

IT IS A WINNER.

Racine Republicans Place an Excellent Ticket in the Field.

David G. Janes Nominated For Mayor by Acclamation.

Friendly Rivalry For the Nominations of City Clerk and Assessor—John T. Wentworth Has no Opposition—The City Committee.

Daily of Thursday.

For Mayor....................David G. Janes
For City Clerk..............George S. Bliss
For Assessor...............John C. Brooker
For Justice of Peace...John T. Wentworth

The Republican city convention, held at the city hall last night, did its work well by placing a winning ticket in the field. Long before the hour for the assembling of the convention large crowds gathered and knots of men congregated in the corridors discussing the situation. Candidates and their friends were particularly active, button holing delegates and pulling every known political string for an advantage over opponents. The strife for the nomination of city clerk and assessor was notably such, yet at the same time the most friendly feeling existed. It was the unanimous opinion of all, long before the convention convened, that David G. Janes would be the candidate for mayor. There appeared to be no opposition and such proved to be the case. The same can be said as to the nomination for justice of the peace, no candidate, except the present incumbent being mentioned.

Convention Called to Order.

Promptly at 8 o'clock G. H. Dickey, chairman of the city committee, called the convention to order. Every seat in the council chamber was occupied and all other space was utilized for standing room. The crowd was as large, if not larger than any previous convention of the party and much interest over the final outcome was manifested. Mr. Dickey stated the object of the convention in an appropriate manner. The nomination of a chairman being in order, George W. Scanlan of the Third ward, proposed the name of David H. Flett. Instantly there was a second and the nomination was made without opposition. Adolph Hilker, Jr., of the Fifth ward, proposed Elmer A. Morse for secretary, which motion prevailed. Mr. Morse is county superintendent of schools but recently became a citizen of the city. On motion of Prof. R. C. Hindley, of the Fifth ward the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three on credentials. Prof. Hindley, L. W. Philbrook and Edward Gillen were chosen and after due deliberation reported that the following named delegates were entitled to seats in the convention.

Delegates of Wards.

First Ward—Charles Roth, O. B. Schultz, James Gorton.

Second Ward—L. W. Philbrook, J. E. Pritchard, H. M. Wallis, Charles Alsboler, W. A. Walker and Frank L. Mitchell.

Third Ward—A. Pugh, D. H. Flett, S. Armstrong, F. Marshall, Charles Epstein, C. R. Carpenter, R. T. Pugh, George W. Scanlan, Wilbur H. Doan.

Fourth Ward—D. F. Griswold, John Sieb, William Hagois, Edward Gillen, J. Stoffel.

Fifth Ward—A Hilker, Jr, James Wilson, C. Christianson, Andrew Dahlstrom, E. A. Morse, Henry M. Nelson, W. J. Carpenter, Prof. R. C. Hindley, J. E. Hanson, A. Holm, J. P. Davies and C. Wilhelm.

Sixth Ward—John Bagnell, John W. Owen, James Sabiston, Charles Evenson, M. D. Erskine, H. Ratcliffe, H. Summerton, G. E. Bassindale, Ed Cornwell.

Seventh Ward—P. Halverson, E. Crangle, H. Halberstadt, P. Solberg.

Samuel Armstrong moved that two tellers be appointed, the motion prevailed and Messrs. Armstrong and John Halberstadt were selected.

Frank L. Mitchell moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for mayor. The motion was concurred in.

Nomination of Mr. Janes.

John W. Owen of the Sixth ward, arose and said that it was with pleasure he presented David G. Janes as the candidate for mayor in behalf of the solid delegation from his ward. He referred to Mr. Janes' business qualifications and good sound judgment and moved that the nomination of Mr. Janes be made by acclamation. Frank L. Mitchell seconded the nomination and it was carried with loud applause. The chairman announced that David G. Janes having received the unanimous vote of the convention, he was declared the nominee of the Republican party for the office of mayor.

The chair appointed D. E. Roberts, O. B. Schultz and A. Hilker, Jr., a committee to notify Mr. Janes of his nomination and to bring him before the convention.

In the meantime, the regular order of business was proceeded with and nominations were in order for the office of city clerk.

Harry Ratcliffe, a delegate from the Sixth ward, placed Henry J. Schroff in nomination in a few brief remarks. John Halberstadt seconded the nomination. Prof. R. C. Hindley named George S. Bliss, the present incumbent, as a suitable candidate who was fully conversant with the city's needs. The nomination was seconded by W. A. Walker.

Convention Takes a Recess.

At this juncture the proceedings came to an abrupt ending by a motion that a recess be taken in order to give the committee, who had gone to notify Mr. Janes of his nomination, time to return, so as not to deprive them of their vote.

After an intermission of half an hour Mr. Janes was brought before the convention and received with applause. He said: "Mr. Chairman and members of the convention:—I fully concur with the convention in this nomination and I accept with many thanks."

An informal ballot was then taken for city clerk and the roll was called by wards. It resulted as follows:

George S. Bliss.............................28
H. J. Schroff.................................20
Blank...1

George W. Scanlan moved that the informal ballot be declared formal and that Mr. Bliss be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for the office of city clerk. The motion was carried.

Nomination For Assessor.

The nomination of a candidate for assessor was next in order and Prof. Hindley named John C. Brooker; George W. Scanlan proposed Fred C. Bliss, and W. A. Walker placed Thomas L. Williams in nomination. The informal ballot resulted as follows:

Brooker...26
Williams.......................................18
Bliss...4
R. R. Davis....................................1

An effort was made to make the informal ballot formal, but there appearing some opposition on motion of H. M. Wallis a formal ballot was taken. The result was:

Brooker...28
Williams.......................................20
Bliss...1

Mr. Brooker having received a majority of votes case was declared the choice of the convention for the office of assessor.

D. F. Griswold nominated John T. Wentworth for the office of justice of the peace. He referred to Mr. Wentworth's high standing in the legal profession and the excellent condition the county board of supervisors found his annual reports. He moved that the nomination be made by acclamation which was carried with a will.

The appointment of a city committee came before the convention and on motion of Arthur Pugh one committeeman from each ward was chosen, each delegation making their own selections. The full committee is as follows:

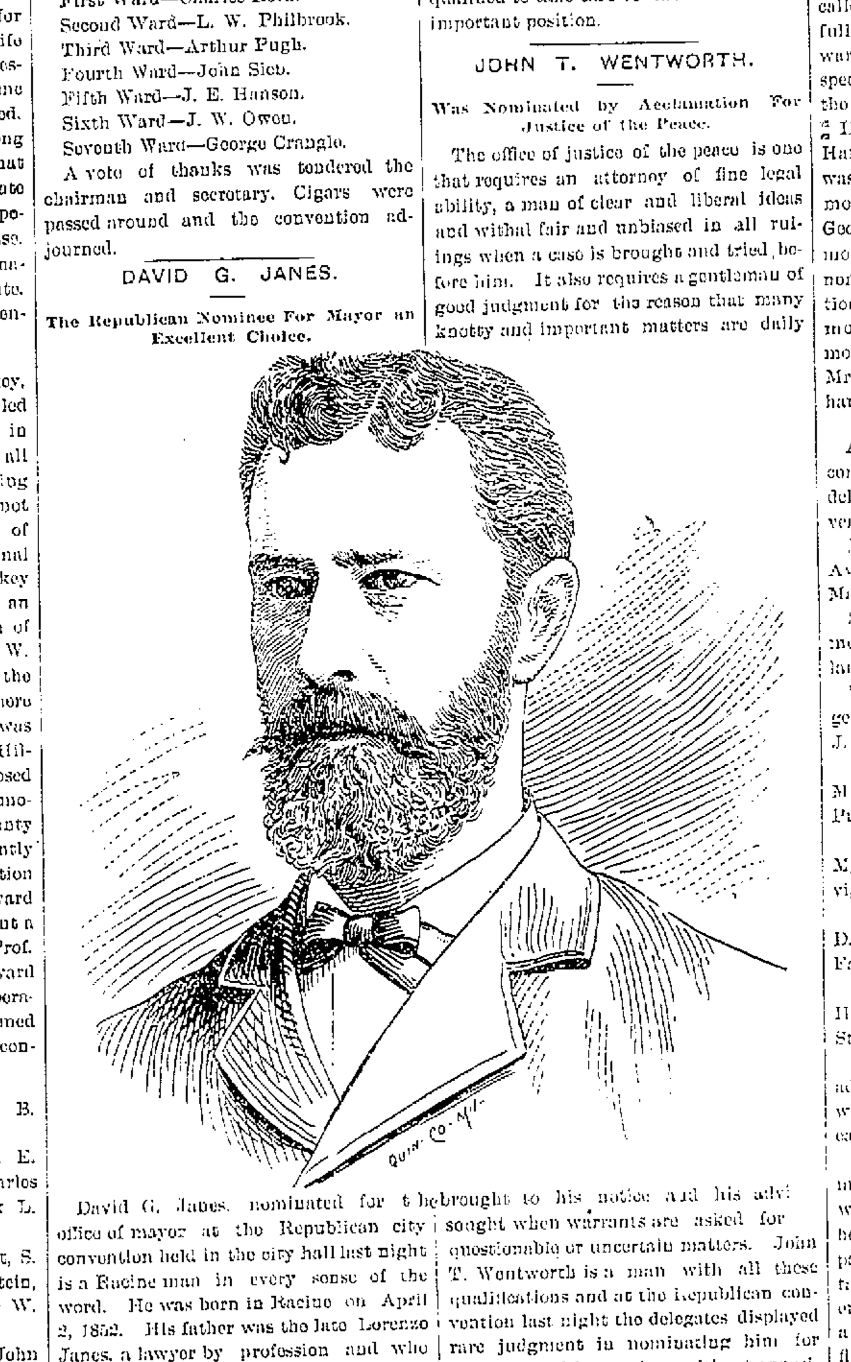
Election of a City Committee.

First Ward—Charles Roth.
Second Ward—L. W. Philbrook.
Third Ward—Arthur Pugh.
Fourth Ward—John Sieb.
Fifth Ward—J. E. Hanson.
Sixth Ward—J. W. Owen.
Seventh Ward—George Crangle.

A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and secretary. Cigars were passed around and the convention adjourned.

DAVID G. JANES.

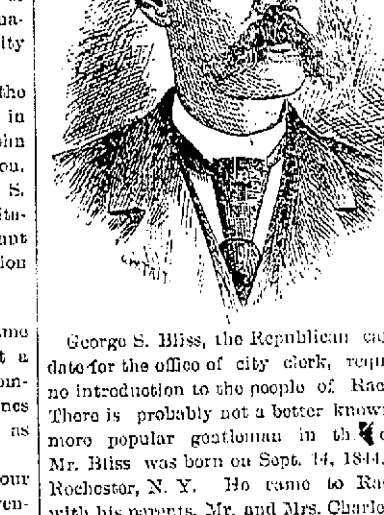
The Republican Nominee For Mayor an Excellent Choice.



David G. Janes, nominated for the office of mayor at the Republican city convention held in the city hall last night is a Racine man in every sense of the word. He was born in Racine on April 2, 1852. His father was the late Lorenzo Janes, a lawyer by profession and who came to Racine in 1837 and followed his profession and became an editor of the Racine Argus in 1838 and at the time of his death was engaged in the insurance business. David, his son, entered into the insurance business in April, 1867, and followed it ever since. There is probably not a man in Racine but who will testify that he has always been a valued citizen, honest and upright in all of his business relations and a man of the people. He has always taken an active interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the city and its upbuilding and during his entire life here has done not a little for its advancement. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has not sought or desired public office. He has held many positions of trust and no matter whether they were private or public, proved faithful in every way. Mr. Janes is held high as a citizen and an upright and honorable man and his intercourse with his fellow men has always been characterized by candor and fairness. As a business man he has few equals and it is conceded by all classes that he will be elected by a large majority and make one of the best high executive officers the city ever had.

THE CITY CLERK.

George S. Bliss the Candidate Selected For That Responsible Position.



George S. Bliss, the Republican candidate for the office of city clerk, requires no introduction to the people of Racine. There is probably not a better known or more popular gentleman in the city. Mr. Bliss was born on Sept. 14, 1844, at Rochester, N. Y. He came to Racine with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bliss, in 1848. He attended the public schools of the city and was a graduate of the Racine high school. His first start in life was to take the business of his father, that of confectioner and baker, which he conducted for ten years and was successful to a high degree. After disposing of his business to Cole & Dana, he accepted a responsible position with the Fish Bros. Wagon company, as traveling salesman. Retiring from the road Mr. Bliss took charge of the Agriculturist, a paper being published by the firm. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Bliss severed his connection with this firm and went to Denver, Colo., and with Frank Sweetser, conducted a general agricultural implement business. During the summer of 1884 Mr. Bliss returned to Racine. He again went on the road and retired in 1886. During that year he came up for the office of city treasurer on the Republican ticket and was elected by a handsome majority. He made one of the most careful and painstaking treasurers the city ever had. There never was a valid complaint heard from the hundreds of people with whom he came in contact.

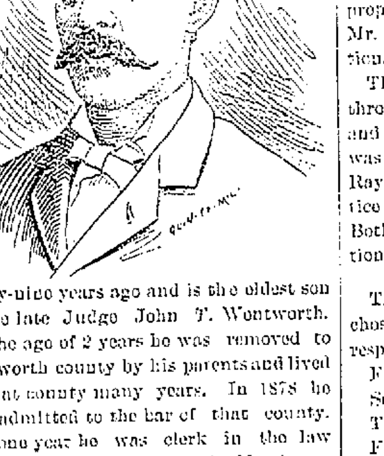
For six years after Mr. Bliss was engaged in the coal and wood business with Harry A. Fellows, and only sold out his interest one year ago.

When the late L. H. Coleman was taken sick Mr. Bliss was called in to conduct the affairs of his office and upon the death of Mr. Coleman he was selected by the city council to fill the vacancy by a unanimous vote. His acquaintance with the affairs of the office made him a valuable man and today he is as well posted with the business of the office as he possibly could be. The office requires a man of ability and pleasant demeanor. Mr. Bliss possesses all of the attributes to make an excellent clerk. He is a gentlemanly and courteous official, always obliging and has at his fingers' ends all of the records of the office. Today the members of the Democratic party are talking of endorsing him and it would be a wise move, as it would be impossible to nominate a man who could defeat him and there is no man in the city better qualified to take care of the affairs of the important position.

JOHN T. WENTWORTH.

Was Nominated by Acclamation For Justice of the Peace.

The office of justice of the peace is one that requires an attorney of fine legal ability, a man of clear and liberal ideas and withal fair and unbiased in all rulings when a case is brought and tried before him. It also requires a gentleman of good judgment for the reason that many knotty and important matters are daily brought to his notice and his advice sought when warrants are asked for questionable or uncertain matters. John T. Wentworth is a man with all these qualifications and at the Republican convention last night the delegates displayed rare judgment in nominating him for the office and it was done without opposition and by acclamation, which speaks the high standing Mr. Wentworth has in both the hearts of the people and legal profession of the city. Mr. Wentworth was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,



thirty-nine years ago and is the oldest son of the late Judge John T. Wentworth. At the age of 2 years he was removed to Walworth county by his parents and lived in that county many years. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of that county. For one year he was clerk in the law offices of Sloan, Stevens & Morris, at Madison, Wis. A year after that he came to Racine and was a law partner of D. H. Flett for one year. Mr. Wentworth is also a graduate of the law class of '79 from Yale. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1893 and it can be said without fear of contradiction that he has made one of the ablest officials Racine ever had. No complaints have ever been heard against his many decisions, and the high compliment paid him by the Racine county board upon his report or record presented to them, is evidence that he is the right man in the right place.

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR.

John C. Brooker Selected For That Important Position.

John C. Brooker, the Republican candidate for assessor, is an Englishman by birth. He was born in merry England in the year 1831 and he became a resident of Racine in 1851 and has been an honored resident ever since. By trade he is a harness maker and by hard and industrious work has established a business. During the late war he was a member of Company G., Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and made a brave soldier in defense of the Union. He is Past Commander of Gov. Harvey Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and a prominent member of the Masonic order. At one time he served as alderman of the Sixth ward and was also a school commissioner of that ward. He ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket a few years ago but was defeated. He has always been a strong and hard working Republican. He is a man of excellent judgment in regard to the value of property and will make an excellent assessor. Owing to Mr. Brooker not having a late photograph of himself his picture cannot be printed today.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Harbridge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

ALL BY ACCLAMATION

The Democratic City Convention Nominate a Full Ticket.

M. M. Secor Heads the Ticket as the Candidate For Mayor.

Tellers Are Appointed But Have Nothing to Do—A Half Hour Conference Held—The City Committee Appointed.

Daily of Friday.

For Mayor.............................M. M. Secor
For City Clerk.....................W. F. Billings
For Assessor..........................John Liegler
For Justice of Peace......R. L. Upchurch

The Democratic city convention was held in the council chamber last evening and a full city ticket was placed in nomination. There was no strife for offices and all the proceedings of the convention were done by acclamation. It was the office seeking the man instead of the latter seeking the office. When Michael Colbert, chairman of the city committee, called the convention to order there was a full delegation present from nearly every ward in the city. A good sized crowd of spectators was also on hand to witness the proceedings.

H. Raymond moved that Judge E. O. Hand be chosen as chairman and as there was no opposition Mr. Hand was unanimously selected to fill the position. George N. Fratt proposed W. H. Raymond for secretary, while Mr. Raymond nominated W. D. Thompson for the position. The latter withdrew and Mr. Raymond was elected by acclamation. On motion of M. Colbert the chair appointed Mr. Colbert, R. B. Lang and Fred Graham as a committee on credentials.

Report of Credentials Committee.

A recess was taken, after which the committee reported that the following delegates were entitled to seats in the convention:

First Ward—Chas. Cape, Anthony McAvoy, Joseph Smador, Jacob Baumstark, Matt. Speich.

Second Ward—Wm. Vance, Wm. Raymond, Peter Smollen, Fred Billings, Hyland Raymond.

Third Ward—E. O. Hand, Chas. Jorgenson, Geo. Fratt, R. L. Upchurch, H. J. Hegeman.

Fourth Ward—Michael Colbert, Leo. Miller, H. Peters, C. Finch, Jr., Peter Prudent.

Fifth Ward—Frank Cary, H. C. Myrup, George Dederichs, Chris. Swenvig, L. H. Mohr.

Sixth Ward—Max Heck, Ed Neff, W. D. Thompson, George Zirbes, Theodore Fagle.

Seventh Ward—Peter Tiedeman, John Hamata, Chas. Kannenberg, Fred Straube, Frank Uhlir.

The report of the committee was adopted. H. Raymond and M. W. Heck were appointed tellers but they had an easy task, for not a single ballot was cast.

W. B. Vance moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken before nominations were made. The motion prevailed and headed by Mr. Vance the delegates repaired to the city clerks' office for consultation. It was for the purpose of considering whom to place on the ticket. After a half hours' delay the slate was finally fixed and the delegates returned.

Mr. Secor Nominated.

In a few brief remarks, M. Colbert nominated M. M. Secor for mayor and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. He said that he had assurance that Mr. Secor would accept. The motion prevailed and Mr. Secor was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of mayor.

The next order of business was to select a candidate for city clerk. M. W. Heck proposed Fred Billings and moved that Mr. Billings be nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried.

The same proceedings were gone through with for the offices of assessor and justice of the peace. John Liegler was named for the former position by H. Raymond, and R. L. Upchurch for justice of the peace by W. D. Thompson. Both gentlemen received their nominations by acclamation.

The City Committee.

The following city committee was chosen, each ward delegation selecting its respective committeeman.

First Ward—A. McAvoy.
Second Ward—W. B. Vance.
Third Ward—E. O. Hand.
Fourth Ward—Leo. F. Miller.
Fifth Ward—F. A. Cary.
Sixth Ward—George Zirbes.
Seventh Ward—Peter Tiedeman.

On motion of Mr. Heck the city committee was authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur on the city ticket.

John Liegler, the candidate for assessor was called upon for a speech and briefly thanked the convention for the nomination.

M. Colbert moved that the city committee be notified to inform the candidates of their nomination. The motion prevailed and the convention adjourned.

MANY DECLINE OFFICES.

W. F. Billings Declines the Nomination and Michael Colbert and Charles Freeman Don't Want Office.

I desire to thank the Democratic party of Racine for the honor in nominating me a candidate for city clerk at their convention on Thursday evening, but on account of other important business I most respectfully decline to make the canvass.

W. F. Billings.

Michael Colbert Has Had Enough.

To the Democratic Ward Committee and Electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Racine:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned most respectfully declines the nomination as candidate for alderman of the Fourth ward. Owing to private business matters it will be impossible for me to accept the same.

Most respectfully yours,

Michael Colbert.

Charles Freeman Declines.

Racine, March 22, 1895.

I thank my Democratic friends of the Second ward for their nomination for the office of alderman, but am sorry to say that it would be entirely out of the question for me to accept the same. I would not be an alderman if I could and in the second could not if I would.

Charles Freeman.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.—Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

NOT RACINE MEN.

The Two Safe Robbers at Kenosha do Not Belong Here.

A representative of the Journal visited Kenosha yesterday afternoon and had a talk with the two men in jail at that place on charge of looting a safe in the lumber offices of Palmetier & Kipp. They gave their names as James Sanders and George Hammond and Racine as their homes. The latter statement is false as neither of the men ever resided here. However, both had been here for a day and it was while here that the job of robbing Kenosha houses was put up. It was the intention to work the scheme here but the plans fell through. Sanders is an all round crook and has been in the business for a long time and visited many states. He has several names, but his right name appears to be James Morris and his home is Chicago. Hammond is a young fellow 21 years of age and the son of a Buffalo, N. Y., florist. He says that he was an unruly lad and his father placed him in a reform school but that Governor Fifer pardoned him. Since that time he has roamed about the country. The manner in which the robbery was committed was pre-arranged. Hammond entered the lumber office and desired to purchase a bill of lumber. Mr. Palmetier took him out into the yards to show him stock. Sanders slipped into the office and looted the safe. They made an attempt to work a large furniture house but were foiled. The money and checks stolen from the lumber offices were all recovered except what was expended for railroad tickets, pool and dinner. Both have expressed a willingness to the district attorney to plead guilty. As the cases have been adjourned for ten days they must wait until the expiration of that time before a plea can be entered.

CHANDLER GETS IT.

His Plans Accepted For a New Hotel at Burlington.

The plans of J. G. Chandler, for a new hotel to be erected at the village of Burlington, for John Mutter, were accepted after a long strife and much discussion. The structure will have a frontage on Pine street of 58 feet. The main part will extend back 50 feet, with an addition running back 50 feet further. The building will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will have a front of sand brick. In the basement there will be the bar-room, laundry-room, barber shop, bath rooms, etc. The first floor will contain the sample room, parlors, dining rooms, etc. There will be two dining rooms, so situated as to be connected by sliding doors, so that on special occasions they can be thrown into one, thus affording ample seating room for a large number at one time. The second and third floors will be devoted to guest rooms, of which there will be about fifty. The entire building will be heated by either steam or hot water and lighted by electricity. The improvements to be made will aggregate $15,000 to $20,000. Work will be commenced preparatory to the new building some time next month.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Edmond L. Anderson, Rhinelander, spoke extractor; Clayton W. Barney Hartford, dental appliance; William F. Clausen, Sheboygan, automatic bridge-gate; Alfred E. Detwiler, Milwaukee, index; Henry Kagon, West Superior, nut lock; Nathan L. Holmes, Racine, bolster spring; Frank C. Keller, Milwaukee, flushing tank; Cassius M. Paine, Milwaukee, apparatus for playing duplicate whist; Hubbard J. Snyder and F. Pitske, Merrill, gage for rotary cutters; Edmand Tobin, Marinette, game counter.

Mt. Pleasant Small-Pox Case.

A few days ago the Journal contained an article on the Mt. Pleasant small-pox case and that there was some misunderstanding as to who would meet the expense involved in the case. Supervisor John E. Rowlands, of the town, was in this city yesterday and states that August Machnetzke, the man who was stricken with the disease, would pay all the bills contracted by the town in their efforts to stamp it out. He has already settled nearly all the bills.

Received $3,000.

The New York World says that Archbishop Corrigan received $3000 as his fee for performing the Gould-Castellane wedding ceremony.

The Archbishop received the money in the shape of a check, signed by George Gould, and handed by him to Father Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary.

There was an understanding that $2000 of this sum was to go to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue.

OVERLOOKED.

There are Patent Medicines and Remedies Without Number.

For Every Disease and Affliction But One.

A prominent physician was recently asked, why it was that there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and remedies for every ill, except one of the most common and annoying, viz: piles. He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general, have thought that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, that medicinal preparations were simply palliative. Another reason is, that piles is, in no sense of the word, an imaginary disease: the sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact, and for this reason, the few so-called pile salves, ointments, etc., have been short lived. The patient very soon discovered their inefficiency.

He says further, "fortunately however, there is a new remedy for piles, which judging from its rapidly growing popularity will soon take the place of all other treatment: it has certainly made astonishing cures in this obstinate disease and its merit has made it famous among physicians and wherever it has been introduced. This remedy is sold by all druggists under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

From the immediate relief which the Pyramid Pile Cure gives in all forms of piles, many physicians supposed it contained opium, cocaine or some similar substance, but upon analysis it was found to be perfectly free from anything of the kind, and that the instant relief and cure which follows its use, is rather the result of its remarkable healing, soothing action on the parts affected.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only remedy, except a surgical operation, which immediately relieves and permanently cures every form of piles.

It is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1 or by mail from Pyramid Co., Albion Mich.

SPRING HINTS.

Some Good and Necessary Advice at This Season.

There Are Some Things We Must Surely Do.

And This Thing is by Far the Most Important of Them All.

Everybody needs a spring medicine—a remedy which will strengthen and invigorate the system, and tone up the action of all the organs. The change from cold to warm weather causes a depression of the vital forces, resulting in weakened nerves, impure blood, and inactive organs.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mrs. A. S. Gould, writes us from Garland, Me., some facts in regard to this subject which will be of great interest and value just at this season.

"Through the loss of my mother, the sickness of my husband, and the extra work which fell upon me, I was thrown into a condition of nervous and physical exhaustion. I grew constantly worse. I cannot find words to express that terrible feeling that existed through my whole system—a feeling of utter weakness and prostration with strange nervous sensations.

"My right foot was so bad it was with great difficulty I could walk. I had to place my foot every way to keep from falling. My hands and arms were weak, numb and prickly. I was very tired all the time. There was a heavy dull feeling in my limbs. Nights they seemed like lead weights. When out riding a mile distance, they would feel as though I had lost the use of them. I would move my fingers and arms to see if I could. I expected any day to be found paralyzed.

"Then I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The first bottle did not seem to help me much, but the second bottle did, and made me better. I kept on using it.

MRS. A. S. GOULD.

"Now I am feeling well, can do all my work and sleep well nights. I feel as though a great burden had been rolled away from me. I am doing a great amount of work every day and often walk, besides, as much as two miles.

"I think I will pass for a smart old lady, so much for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy! I can truly say it has done wonders for me. I cannot speak too much in praise of it, for it has been the greatest blessing to me.

"I only wish other people afflicted with disease would try it—not one bottle, but several, in order to give it a fair trial. I truly think they would never be sorry. My earnest prayer is that this wonderful remedy may go out into the wide world to sick and suffering humanity."

If you want to be perfectly strong and healthy, the best possible thing to do is to take this great curer and strengthener. You can be cured quicker in the spring than at any other season. You must take a spring medicine, everyone knows that, and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the best and most certain, because it always cures.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene, is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

BOLD BURGLARS.

Blow Open a Safe at Kenosha and Carry Away Money and Checks.

Kenosha, Wis., March 20.—A daring burglary was committed in this city between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock today. At the corner of Pearl and Exchange streets is located the lumber offices of Palmetier & Kipp. At 12 o'clock the office was closed and the office force went to dinner. When they returned shortly after 1 o'clock it was discovered that burglars had broken a window and entered the place, blew open the safe with powder and stole $25 in cash and carried off checks to the amount of $50. Papers were scattered over the floor and everything was in confusion. The strangest part of the robbery is that the office is in a thickly populated community, but still no person saw anyone enter the office or heard the noise when the safe was blown open. The police were notified, but have obtained no clue to the thieves.

TREASURERS ALL REPORT.

Town Treasurers Have all Got in Their Reports.

Anything pertaining to paying taxes always interests property owners. The different town treasurers of Racine county have made their returns to County Treasurer Peter Myers. Below is a tabulated statement showing the total amount of taxation and the amounts delinquent:

	Total amount.	Amount delinquent.
Burlington	$6,294 92	$ 76 37
Caledonia	7,447 63	79 41
Dover	3,256 30	58 26
Mt. Pleasant	6,823 38	511 44
Raymond	4,266 05	96 61
Rochester	1,873 33	23 65
Norway	2,764 92	154 47
Waterford	4,196 61	88
Yorkville	4,278 44	120 15

It will be seen that the town of Waterford has the smallest amount of delinquent, while Mt. Pleasant is by far the largest.

The city of Racine has not yet reported the delinquent, but it is stated that it will come near $14,000 against nearly $10.000 a year ago.

—Hammerfest, Norway, is the northernmost town, and Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

—It is estimated that about $10,000,000 has been invested in coffee-houses as an antidote of the saloon in England. It is said there are about 7,000 of them, employing 56,000, and they are a paying investment.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Agt, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

IT'S A MILLSTONE

About a young man's neck to be a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance. Such habits result in loss of manly power, wreck the constitution and sometimes produce softening of the brain, epilepsy, paralysis, and even dread insanity.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Serlupie, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—Will'm G. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Romk, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Sands, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skower, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Knoeland.
Treasurer—Caspar Kell, Knoeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chas. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Bakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Prasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF RAUNDAUNE
Clerk—J. H. Rauschkum.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Rauschkum.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Colleuder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell Seed Potatoes, Farm Seeds and Nursery Stock. Fine chance to increase your income. Liberal terms. Outfits free. Apply at once. A. D. Pratt, Nurseryman & Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. 193 Dr. Nicholson's Auricles help when all else fails. Are invisible, self adjusting, comfortable, and unseen by others. Whispers heard. No charge for trial. Dr. Nicholson, 1122 Broadway, New York, cor. 26th St. Send for book and proofs FREE.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

COUGH SYRUP. Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and the adjoining counties for "Our Journey Around the World," a brilliant new book by Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good agent—man or woman—in this vicinity can earn $100 a month. Now is the time. Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight. Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars and choice specimens of the 200 engravings, write to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER. EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. COCOA BOILING WATER OR MILK.

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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

B A. CONAN DOYLE.

PART ONE.

[Being a reprint from the reminiscences of John H. Watson, M. D., late of the army medical department.]

CHAPTER I.

In the year 1878 I took my degree of doctor of medicine of the University of London and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army. Having completed my studies there, I was duly attached to the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers as assistant surgeon. The regiment was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it the second Afghan war had broken out. On landing at Bombay, I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes and was already deep in the enemy's country. I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Kandahar in safety, where I found my regiment and at once entered upon my new duties.

The campaign brought honors and promotion to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and disaster. I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. There I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery. I should have fallen into the hands of the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a packhorse and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines.

Worn with pain and weak from the prolonged hardships which I had undergone, I was removed, with a great train of wounded sufferers, to the base hospital at Peshawar. Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even to bask a little on the veranda, when I was struck down by enteric fever, that curse of our Indian possessions. For months my life was despaired of, and when at last I came to myself and became convalescent I was so weak and emaciated that a medical board determined that not a day should be lost in sending me back to England. I was dispatched accordingly in the troopship Orontes and landed a month later on Portsmouth jetty, with my health irretrievably ruined, but with permission from a paternal government to spend the next nine months in attempting to improve it.

I had neither kith nor kin in England, and was therefore as free as air—or as free as an income of 11s. 6d. a day will permit a man to be. Under such circumstances I naturally gravitated to London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and idlers of the entire empire are irresistibly drained. There I staid for some time at a private hotel in the Strand, leading a comfortless, meaningless existence and spending such money as I had considerably more freely than I ought. So alarming did the state of my finances become that I soon realized that I must either leave the metropolis and rusticate somewhere in the country, or that I must make a complete alteration in my style of living. Choosing the latter alternative, I began by making up my mind to leave the hotel and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.

On the very day that I had come to this conclusion I was standing at the Criterion bar when some one tapped me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young Stamford, who had been a dresser under me at Bart's. The sight of a friendly face in the great wilderness of London is a pleasant thing indeed to a lonely man. In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appeared to be delighted to see me. In the exuberance of my joy I asked him to lunch with me at the Holborn, and we started off together in a hansom.

"Whatever have you been doing with yourself, Watson?" he asked, in undisguised wonder, as we rattled through the crowded London streets. "You are as thin as a lath and as brown as a nut."

I gave him a short sketch of my adventures and had hardly concluded it by the time that we reached our destination.

"Poor devil!" he said commiseratingly after he had listened to my misfortunes. "What are you up to now?"

"Looking for lodgings," I answered, "trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price."

"That's a strange thing," remarked my companion. "You are the second man today that has used that expression to me."

"And who was the first?" I asked.

"A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was bemoaning himself this morning because he could not get some one to go halves with him in some nice rooms which he had found and which were too much for his purse."

"By Jove!" I cried, "if he really wants some one to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone."

Young Stamford looked rather strangely at me over his wineglass.

"You don't know Sherlock Holmes yet," he said. "Perhaps you would not care for him as a constant companion."

"Why, what is there against him?"

"Oh, I didn't say there was anything against him. He is a little queer in his ideas—an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know, he is a decent fellow enough."

"A medical student, I suppose?" I said.

"No. I have no idea what he intends to go in for. I believe he is well up in anatomy, and he is a first class chemist, but, as far as I know, he has never taken out any systematic medical classes. His studies are very desultory and eccentric, but he has amassed a lot of out of the way knowledge which would astonish his professors."

"Did you never ask him what he was going in for?" I asked.

"No. He is not a man that it is easy to draw out, though he can be communicative enough when the fancy seizes him."

"I should like to meet him," I said. "If I am to lodge with any one, I should prefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or excitement. I had enough of both in Afghanistan to last me for the remainder of my natural existence. How could I meet this friend of yours?"

"He is sure to be at the laboratory. He either avoids the place for weeks, or else he works there from morning to night. If you like, we shall drive round together after luncheon."

"Certainly," I answered, and the conversation drifted away into other channels.

As we made our way to the hospital after leaving the Holborn, Stamford gave me a few more particulars about the gentleman whom I proposed to take as a fellow lodger.

"You mustn't blame me if you don't get on with him," he said. "I know nothing more of him than I have learned from meeting him occasionally in the laboratory. You proposed this arrangement, so you must not hold me responsible."

"If we don't get on, it will be easy to part company," I answered. "It seems to me, Stamford," I added, looking hard at my companion, "that you have some reason for washing your hands of the matter. Is this fellow's temper so formidable, or what is it? Don't be meekly mouthed about it."

"It is not easy to express the inexpressible," he answered, with a laugh. "Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes. It approaches to cold bloodedness. I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid, not out of malevolence, you understand, but simply out of a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effects. To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge."

"Very right too."

"Yes, but it may be pushed to excess. When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting rooms with a stick, it is certainly taking rather a bizarre shape."

"Beating the subjects!"

"Yes, to verify how far bruises may be produced after death. I saw him at it with my own eyes."

"And yet you say he is not a medical student?"

"No. Heaven knows what the objects of his studies are! But here we are, and you must form your own impressions about him." As he spoke we turned down a narrow lane and passed through a small side door, which opened into a wing of the great hospital. It was familiar ground to me, and I needed no guiding as we ascended the bleak stone staircase and made our way down the long corridor with its vista of whitewashed wall and dun colored doors. Near the farther end a low arched passage branched away from it and led to the chemical laboratory.

This was a lofty chamber, lined and littered with countless bottles. Broad, low tables were scattered about, which bristled with retorts, test-tubes and little Bunsen lamps, with their blue flickering flames. There was only one student in the room, who was bending over a distant table absorbed in his work. At the sound of our steps he glanced round and sprang to his feet with a cry of pleasure. "I've found it! I've found it!" he shouted to my companion, running toward us with a test tube in his hand. "I have found a reagent which is precipitated by hemoglobin, and by nothing else." Had he discovered a gold mine greater delight could not have shone upon his features.

"Dr. Watson—Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said Stamford, introducing us.

"How are you?" he said cordially, gripping my hand with a strength for which I should hardly have given him credit. "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive."

"How on earth did you know that?" I asked in astonishment.

"Never mind," said he, chuckling to himself. "The question now is about hemoglobin. No doubt you see the significance of this discovery of mine?"

"It is interesting, chemically, no doubt," I answered, "but practically—"

"Why, man, it is the most practical medico-legal discovery for years. Don't you see that it gives us an infallible test for blood stains? Come over here now!" He seized me by the coat sleeve in his eagerness and drew me over to the table at which he had been working. "Let us have some fresh blood," he said, digging a long bodkin into his finger and drawing off the resulting drop of blood in a chemical pipette. "Now, I add this small quantity of blood to a liter of water. You perceive that the resulting mixture has the appearance of true water. The proportion of blood cannot be more than one in a million. I have no doubt, however, that we shall be able to obtain the characteristic reaction." As he spoke he threw into the vessel a few white crystals, and then added some drops of a transparent fluid. In an instant the contents assumed a dull mahogany color, and a brownish dust was precipitated to the bottom of the glass jar.

"Ha, ha!" he cried, clapping his hands and looking as delighted as a child with a new toy. "What do you think of that?"

"It seems to be a very delicate test," I remarked.

"Beautiful, beautiful! The old guaiacum test was very clumsy and uncertain. So is the microscopic examination for blood corpuscles. The latter is valueless if the stains are a few hours old. Now, this appears to act as well whether the blood is old or new. Had this test been invented, there are hundreds of men now walking the earth who would long ago have paid the penalty of their crimes."

"Indeed!" I murmured.

"Criminal cases are continually hinging upon that one point. A man is suspected of a crime months perhaps after it has been committed. His linen or clothes are examined and brownish stains discovered upon them. Are they blood stains or mud stains or rust stains or fruit stains, or what are they? That is a question which has puzzled many an expert and why? Because there was no reliable test. Now we have the Sherlock Holmes test, and there will no longer be any difficulty."

His eyes fairly glittered as he spoke, and he put his hand over his heart and bowed as if to some applauding crowd conjured up by his imagination.

"You are to be congratulated," I remarked, considerably surprised at his enthusiasm.

"There was the case of Von Bischoff at Frankfort last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence. Then there was Mason of Bradford, and the notorious Muller and Lefevre of Montpellier, and Samson of New Orleans. I could name a score of cases in which it would have been decisive."

"You seem to be a walking calendar of crime," said Stamford, with a laugh. "You might start a paper on those lines. Call it The Police News of the Past."

"Very interesting reading it might be made, too," remarked Sherlock Holmes, sticking a small piece of plaster over the prick on his finger. "I have to be careful," he continued, turning to me, with a smile, "for I dabble with poisons a good deal." He held out his hand as he spoke, and I noticed that it was all mottled over with similar pieces of plaster and discolored with strong acids.

"We came here on business," said Stamford, sitting down on a three legged stool and pushing another one in my direction with his foot. "My friend here wants to take diggings, and as you were complaining that you could get no one to go halves with you I thought that I had better bring you together."

Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with me. "I have my eye on a suit in Baker street," he said, "which would suit us down to the ground. You don't mind the smell of strong tobacco, I hope?"

"I always smoke 'ship's' myself," I answered.

"That's good enough. I generally have chemicals about and occasionally do experiments. Would that annoy you?"

"By no means."

"Let me see—what are my other shortcomings? I get in the dumps at times and don't open my mouth for days on end. You must not think I am sulky when I do that. Just let me alone, and I'll soon be all right. What have you to confess, now? It's just as well for two fellows to know the worst of one another before they begin to live together."

I laughed at this cross examination. "I keep a bull pup," I said, "and object to rows, because my nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy. I have another set of vices when I'm well, but those are the principal ones at present."

"Do you include violin playing in your category of rows?" he asked anxiously.

"It depends on the player," I answered. "A well played violin is a treat for the gods. A badly played one—"

"Oh, that's all right," he cried, with a merry laugh. "I think we may consider the thing as settled—that is, if the rooms are agreeable to you."

"When shall we see them?"

"Call for me here at noon tomorrow, and we'll go together and settle everything," he answered.

"All right—noon exactly," said I, shaking his hand.

We left him working among his chemicals and walked together toward my hotel.

"By the way," I asked suddenly, stopping and turning upon Stamford, "how the deuce did he know that I had come from Afghanistan?"

My companion smiled an enigmatical smile. "That's just his little peculiarity," he said. "A good many people have wanted to know how he finds things out."

"Oh! A mystery, is it?" I cried, rubbing my hands. "This is very piquant. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together. 'The proper study of mankind is man,' you know."

"You must study him, then," Stamford said as he bade me goodby. "You'll find him a knotty problem, though I'll wager he learns more about you than you about him. Goodby."

"Goodby," I answered, and strolled on to my hotel, considerably interested in my new acquaintance.

CHAPTER II.

We met next day as he had arranged and inspected the rooms at 221b Baker street, of which he had spoken at our meeting. They consisted of a couple of comfortable bedrooms and a single large, airy sitting room, cheerfully furnished and illuminated by two broad windows. So desirable in every way were the apartments, and so moderate did the terms seem when divided between us that the bargain was concluded upon the spot, and we at once entered into possession. That very evening I moved my things round from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus. For a day or two we were busily employed in unpacking and laying out our property to the best advantage. That done, we gradually began to settle down and to accommodate ourselves to our new surroundings.

Holmes was certainly not a difficult man to live with. He was quiet in his ways, and his habits were regular. It was rare for him to be up after 10 at night, and he had invariably breakfasted and gone out before I rose in the morning. Sometimes he spent his day at the chemical laboratory, sometimes in the dissecting rooms, and occasionally in long walks, which appeared to take him into the lowest portions of the city. Nothing could exceed his energy when the working fit was upon him, but now and again a reaction would seize him, and for days on end he would lie upon the sofa in the sitting room, hardly uttering a word or moving a muscle from morning to night. On these occasions I have noticed such a dreamy, vacant expression in his eyes that I might have suspected him of being addicted to the use of some narcotic had not the temperance and cleanliness of his whole life forbidden such a notion.

As the weeks went by my interest in him and my curiosity as to his aims in life gradually deepened and increased. His very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most casual observer. In height he was rather over 6 feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of torpor to which I have alluded, and his thin, hawklike nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man of determination. His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments.

The reader may set me down as a hopeless busybody when I confess how much this man stimulated my curiosity and how often I endeavored to break through the reticence which he showed on all that concerned himself. Before pronouncing judgment, however, be it remembered how objectless was my life and how little there was to engage my attention. My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the monotony of my daily existence. Under these circumstances I eagerly hailed the little mystery which hung around my companion and spent much of my time in endeavoring to unravel it.

He was not studying medicine. He had himself, in reply to a question, confirmed Stamford's opinion upon that point. Neither did he appear to have pursued any course of reading which might fit him for a degree in science or any other recognized portal which would give him an entrance into the learned world. Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me. Surely no man would work so hard to attain such precise information unless he had some definite end in view. Desultory readers are seldom remarkable for the exactness of their learning. No man burdens his mind with small matters unless he has some very good reason for doing so.

His ignorance was as remarkable as his knowledge. Of contemporary literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to know next to nothing. Upon my quoting Thomas Carlyle he inquired in the naivest way who he might be and what he had done. My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican theory and of the composition of the solar system. That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth traveled round the sun appeared to me to be such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly realize it.

"You appear to be astonished," he said, smiling at my expression of surprise. "Now that I do know it I shall do my best to forget it."

"To forget it!"

"You see," he explained, "I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now, the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. It is a mistake to think that that little room has elastic walls and can distend to any extent. Depend upon it, there comes a time when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you knew before. It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones."

"But the solar system!" I protested.

"What the deuce is it to me?" he interrupted impatiently. "You say that we go round the sun. If we went round the moon, it would not make a pennyworth of difference to me or to my work."

I was on the point of asking him what that work might be, but something in his manner showed me that the question would be an unwelcome one. I pondered over our short conversation, however, and endeavored to draw my deductions from it. He said that he would acquire no knowledge which did not bear upon his object. Therefore all the knowledge which he possessed was such as would be useful to him. I enumerated in my own mind all the various points upon which he had shown me that he was exceptionally well informed. I even took a pencil and jotted them down. I could not help smiling at the document when I had completed it. It ran in this way:

SHERLOCK HOLMES—HIS LIMITS.

1. Knowledge of Literature.—Nil.
2. Knowledge of Philosophy.—Nil.
3. Knowledge of Astronomy.—Nil.
4. Knowledge of Politics.—Feeble.
5. Knowledge of Botany.—Variable. Well up in belladonna, opium and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.
6. Knowledge of Geology.—Practical, but limited. Tells at a glance different soils from each other. After walks has shown me splashes upon his trousers, and told me by their color and consistence in what part of London he had received them.
7. Knowledge of Chemistry.—Profound.
8. Knowledge of Anatomy.—Accurate, but unsystematic.
9. Knowledge of Sensational Literature.—Immense. He appears to know every detail of every horror perpetrated in the century.
10. Plays the violin well.
11. Is an expert single stick player, boxer and swordsman.
12. Has a good practical knowledge of British law.

When I had got so far in my list, I threw it into the fire in despair. "If I can only find what the fellow is driving at by reconciling all these accomplishments and discovering a calling which needs them all," I said to myself, "I may as well give up the attempt at once."

I see that I have alluded above to his powers upon the violin. These were very remarkable, but as eccentric as all his other accomplishments. That he could play pieces, and difficult pieces, I knew well, because at my request he has played me some of Mendelssohn's "Lieder" and other favorites.

When left to himself, however, he would seldom produce any music or attempt any recognized air. Leaning back in his armchair of an evening, he would close his eyes and scrape carelessly at the fiddle, which was thrown across his knee. Sometimes the chords were sonorous and melancholy. Occasionally they were fantastic and cheerful. Clearly they reflected the thoughts which possessed him, but whether the music aided those thoughts or whether the playing was simply the result of a whim or fancy was more than I could determine. I might have rebelled against these exasperating solos had it not been that he usually terminated them by playing in quick succession a whole series of my favorite airs as a slight compensation for the trial upon my patience.

During the first week or so we had no callers, and I had begun to think that my companion was as friendless a man as I was myself. Presently, however, I found that he had many acquaintances and those in the most different classes of society. There was one little, sallow, rat faced, dark eyed fellow who was introduced to me as Mr. Lestrade, and who came three or four times in a single week. One morning a young girl called, fashionably dressed, and staid for half an hour or more. The same afternoon brought a gray headed, seedy visitor, looking like a Jew peddler, who appeared to me to be much excited, and who was closely followed by a slipshod elderly woman. On another occasion an old white haired gentleman had an interview with my companion, and on another a railway porter in his velveteen uniform. When any of these nondescript individuals put in an appearance, Sherlock Holmes used to beg for the use of the sitting room, and I would retire to my bedroom. He always apologized to me for putting me to this inconvenience. "I have to use this room as a place of business," he said, "and these people are my clients." Again I had an opportunity of asking him a point blank question, and again my delicacy prevented me from forcing another man to confide in me. I imagined at the time that he had some strong reason for not alluding to it, but he soon dispelled the idea by coming round to the subject of his own accord.

It was upon the 4th of March, as I have good reason to remember, that I rose somewhat earlier than usual and found that Sherlock Holmes had not yet finished his breakfast. The landlady had become so accustomed to my late habits that my place had not been laid nor my coffee prepared. With the unreasonable petulance of mankind I rang the bell and gave a curt intimation that I was ready. Then I picked up a magazine from the table and attempted to while away the time with it, while my companion munched silently at his toast. One of the articles had a pencil mark at the heading, and I naturally began to run my eye through it.

Its somewhat ambitious title was "The Book of Life," and it attempted to show how much an observant man might learn by an accurate and systematic examination of all that came in his way. It struck me as being a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and of absurdity. The reasoning was close and intense, but the deductions appeared to me to be fartfetched and exaggerated. The writer claimed by a momentary expression, a twitch of a muscle or a glance of an eye to fathom a man's inmost thoughts. Deceit, according to him, was an impossibility in the case of one trained to observation and analysis. His conclusions were as infallible as so many propositions of Euclid. So startling would his results appear to the uninitiated that until they learned the processes by which he had arrived at them they might well consider him as a necromancer.

"From a drop of water," said the writer, "a logician could infer the possibility of an Atlantic or a Niagara without having seen or heard of one or the other. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown a single link of it. Like all other arts, the science of deduction and analysis is one which can only be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any mortal to attain the highest possible perfection in it. Before turning to those moral and mental aspects of the matter which present the greatest difficulties let the inquirer begin by mastering more elementary problems. Let him, on meeting a fellow mortal, learn at a glance to distinguish the history of the man and the trade or profession to which he belongs. Puerile as such an exercise may seem, it sharpens the faculties of observation and teaches one where to look and what to look for. By a man's finger nails, by his boot, by his trouser knees, by the callosities of his forefinger and thumb, by his expression, by his shirt cuffs—by each of these things a man's calling is plainly revealed. That all united should fail to enlighten the competent inquirer in any case is almost inconceivable."

"What ineffable twaddle!" I cried, slapping the magazine down on the table. "I never read such rubbish in my life."

"What is it?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"Why, this article," I said, pointing at it with my egg spoon as I sat down to my breakfast. "I see that you have read it, since you have marked it. I don't deny that it is smartly written. It irritates me, though. It is evidently the theory of some armchair lounger who evolves all these neat little paradoxes in the seclusion of his own study. It is not practical. I should like to see him clapped down in a third class carriage on the Underground and asked to give the trades of all his fellow travelers. I would lay a thousand to one against him."

"You would lose your money," Sherlock Holmes remarked calmly. "As for the article, I wrote it myself."

"You!"

"Yes, I have a turn both for observation and for deduction. The theories which I have expressed there, and which appear to you to be so chimerical, are really extremely practical, so practical that I depend upon them for my bread and cheese."

"And how?" I asked involuntarily.

"Well, I have a trade of my own. I suppose I am the only one in the world. I am a consulting detective, if you can understand what that is. Here in London we have lots of government detectives and lots of private ones. When these fellows are at fault, they come to me, and I manage to put them on the right scent. They lay all the evidence before me, and I am generally able, by the help of my knowledge of the history of crime, to get them straight. There is a strong family resemblance about misdeeds, and if you have all the details of a thousand at your finger ends it is odd if you can't unravel the thousand and first. Lestrade is a well known detective. He got himself into a fog recently over a forgery case, and that was what brought him here."

"And these other people?"

"They are mostly sent out by private inquiry agencies. They are all people who are in trouble about something and want a little enlightening. I listen to their story, they listen to my comments, and then I pocket my fee."

"But do you mean to say," I said, "that without leaving your room you can unravel some knot which other men can make nothing of, although they have seen every detail for themselves?"

"Quite so. I have a kind of intuition that way. Now and again a case turns up which is a little more complex. Then I have to bustle about and see things with my own eyes. You see, I have a lot of special knowledge which I apply to the problem and which facilitates matters wonderfully. Those rules of deduction laid down in that article which aroused your scorn are invaluable to me in practical work. Observation with me is second nature. You appeared to be surprised when I told you, on our first meeting, that you had come from Afghanistan."

"You were told, no doubt."

"Nothing of the sort. I knew you came from Afghanistan. From long habit the train of thought ran so swiftly through my mind that I arrived at the conclusion without being conscious of intermediate steps. There were such steps, however. The train of reasoning ran: 'Here is a gentleman of a medical type, but with the air of a military man, clearly an army doctor, then. He has just come from the tropics, for his face is dark, and that is not the natural tint of his skin, for his wrists are fair. He has undergone hardship and sickness, as his haggard face says clearly. His left arm has been injured. He holds it in a stiff and unnatural manner. Where in the tropics could an English army doctor have seen much hardship and got his arm wounded? Clearly in Afghanistan.' The whole train of thought did not occupy a second. I then remarked that you came from Afghanistan, and you were astonished."

"It is simple enough as you explain it," I said, smiling. "You reminded me of Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin. I had no idea that such individuals did exist outside of stories."

Sherlock Holmes rose and lit his pipe. "No doubt you think that you are complimenting me in comparing me to Dupin," he observed. "Now, in my opinion, Dupin was a very inferior fellow. That trick of his of breaking in on his friends' thoughts with an apropos remark after a quarter of an hour's silence is really very showy and superficial. He had some analytical genius, no doubt, but he was by no means such a phenomenon as Poe appeared to imagine."

"Have you read Gaboriau's works?" I asked. "Does Lecoq come up to your idea of a detective?"

Sherlock Holmes sniffed sardonically. "Lecoq was a miserable bungler," he said in an angry voice. "He had only one thing to recommend him, and that was his energy. That book made me positively ill. The question was how to identify an unknown prisoner. I could have done it in 24 hours. Lecoq took six months or so. It might be made a textbook for detectives to teach them what to avoid."

I felt rather indignant at having two characters whom I had admired treated in this cavalier style. I walked over to the window and stood looking out into the busy street. "This fellow may be very clever," I said to myself, "but he is certainly very conceited."

"There are no crimes and no criminals in these days," he said querulously. "What is the use of having brains in our profession? I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No man lives or has ever lived who has brought the same amount of study and of natural talent to the detection of crime which I have done. And what is the result? There is no crime to detect, or at most some bungling villainy, with a motive so transparent that even a Scotland Yard official can see through it."

I was still annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation. I thought it best to change the topic.

"I wonder what that fellow is looking for?" I asked, pointing to a stalwart, plainly dressed individual who was walking slowly down the other side of the street, looking anxiously at the numbers. He had a large blue envelope in his hand and was evidently the bearer of a message.

"You mean the retired sergeant of marines," said Sherlock Holmes.

"Brag and bounce!" thought I to myself. "He knows that I cannot verify his guess."

The thought had hardly passed through my mind when the man whom we were watching caught sight of the number on our door and ran rapidly across the roadway. We heard a loud knock, a deep voice below and heavy steps ascending the stairs.

"For Mr. Sherlock Holmes," he said, stepping into the room and handing my friend the letter.

Here was an opportunity of taking the conceit out of him. He little thought of this when he made that random shot. "May I ask, my lad," I said blandly, "what your trade may be?"

"Commissionaire, sir," he said gruffly. "Uniform away for repairs."

"And you were?" I asked, with a slightly malicious glance at my companion.

"A sergeant, sir, Royal Marine Light Infantry, sir. No answer? Right, sir."

He clicked his heels together, raised his hand in a salute and was gone.

CHAPTER III.

I confess that I was considerably startled by this fresh proof of the practical nature of my companion's theories. My respect for his powers of analysis increased wonderously. There still remained some lurking suspicion in my mind, however, that the whole thing was a prearranged episode, intended to dazzle me, though what earthly object he could have in taking me in was past my comprehension. When I looked at him, he had finished reading the note, and his eyes had assumed the vacant, lackluster expression which showed mental abstraction.

"How in the world did you deduce that?" I asked.

"Deduce what?" said he petulantly.

"Why, that he was a retired sergeant of marines."

"I have no time for trifles," he replied brusquely; then, with a smile: "Excuse my rudeness. You broke the thread of my thoughts, but perhaps it is as well. So you actually were not able to see that that man was a sergeant of marines?"

"No, indeed."

"It was easier to know it than to explain why I know it. If you were asked to prove that two and two make four, you might find some difficulty, and yet you are quite sure of the fact. Even across the street I could see a great blue anchor tattooed on the back of the fellow's hand. That smacked of the sea. He had a military carriage, however, and regulation side whiskers. There we have the marine. He was a man with some amount of self importance and a certain air of command. You must have observed the way in which he held his head and swung his cane, a steady, respectable, middle aged man, too, on the face of him, all facts which led me to believe that he had been a sergeant."

"Wonderful!" I ejaculated.

"Commonplace," said Holmes, though I thought from his expression that he was pleased at my evident surprise and admiration. "I said just now that there were no criminals. It appears that I am wrong. Look at this!" He threw me over the note which the commissionaire had brought.

"Why," I cried as I cast my eye over it, "this is terrible!"

"It does seem to be a little out of the common," he remarked calmly. "Would you mind reading it to me aloud?"

This is the letter which I read to him:

MY DEAR MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES—There has been a bad business during the night at 3 Lauriston Gardens, off the Brixton road. Our man on the beat saw a light there about 2 in the morning, and as the house was an empty one suspected something amiss. He found the door open and in the front room, which is bare of furniture, discovered the body of a gentleman, well dressed and having cards in his pocket bearing the name of "Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A." There had been no robbery, nor is there any evidence as to how the man met his death. There are marks of blood in the room, but there is no wound upon his person. We are at a loss as to how he came into the empty house. Indeed the whole affair is a puzzler. If you can come round to the house any time before 10, you will find me there. I have left everything in statu quo until I hear from you. If you are unable to come, I shall give you fuller details and would esteem it a great kindness if you would favor me with your opinion. Yours faithfully,

TOBIAS GREGSON.

"Gregson is the smartest of the Scotland Yarders," my friend remarked. "He and Lestrade are the pick of a bad lot. They are both quick and energetic, but conventional, shockingly so. They have their knives into one another too. They are as jealous as a pair of professional beauties. There will be some fun over this case if they are both put upon the scent."

I was amazed at the calm way in which he rippled on. "Surely there is not a moment to be lost," I cried. "Shall I go and order you a cab?"

"I am not sure about whether I shall go. I am the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather—that is, when the fit is on me, for I can be spry enough at times."

"Why, it is just such a chance as you have been longing for."

"My dear fellow, what does it matter to me? Supposing I unravel the whole matter, you may be sure that Gregson Lestrade & Co will pocket all the credit. That comes of being an unofficial personage."

"But he begs you to help him."

"Yes. He knows that I am his superior and acknowledges it to me, but he would cut his tongue out before he would own it to any third person. However, we may as well go and have a look. I shall work it out on my own hook. I may have a laugh at them, if I have nothing else. Come on!"

He hustled on his overcoat and bustled about in a way that showed that an energetic fit had superseded the apathetic one.

"Get your hat," he said.

"You wish me to come?"

"Yes, if you have nothing better to do." A minute later we were both in a hansom, driving furiously for the Brixton road.

It was a foggy, cloudy morning, and a dun colored veil hung over the housetops, looking like the reflection of the mud colored streets beneath. My companion was in the best of spirits and prattled away about Cremona fiddles and the difference between a Stradivarius and an Amati. As for myself, I was silent, for the dull weather and the melancholy business upon which we were engaged depressed my spirits.

"You don't seem to give much thought to the matter in hand," I said at last, interrupting Holmes' musical disquisition.

"No data yet," he answered. "It is a capital m

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895.

Annexation, the Cuban Solution.

The press dispatches covering the news from the war in China have somewhat given way to the revolution in Cuba. While none of the horrible details of the former have embellished the Cuban reports, yet in relative interest to the United States the Cuban revolt stands paramount. The dispatches yesterday announced the first important step on the part of the revolutionists in the attempt to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Spain, in a declaration of independence and the meeting of a constitutional convention. It is further reported that Jose Marte has been delegated as an envoy to obtain recognition from foreign governments, primarily the United States, as belligerents. Should the United States give such recognition? While the principles of the Monroe doctrine would give an affirmative answer there are many vital reasons why this government should act only after deliberate consideration. The history of Spanish-American countries has been a history of revolt, dissension and bloodshed. At this very date Guatemala is barking at the heels of Mexico; the United States of Columbia, Peru and the island of Hayti are in the hands of rebels and Brazil can hardly be said to have settled down to business since the overthrow of Dom Pedro. Would not the republic of Cuba witness like scenes? In Cuba as in South and Central American countries the hot blood of the Spaniards courses through the veins of the inhabitants. It will take generations to overcome the inbred quarrelsome spirit which is synonymous with the term of Spaniards, and no peaceable, quiet state of affairs can be hoped for with this element in power.

The solution of the Cuban question is annexation to the United States. Spain has demonstrated her total inability to govern Cuba and with the island under the control of a government whose people are the best customers for its products, there ought to be no question of maintaining peace on all sides. Hawaii has within her population the element which gives the greatest promise of the success of a republic, but Cuba is not able to govern herself and needs the protection of her nearest neighbor, the conservatism of a cosmopolitan nation over her to forever put an end to internal strife and bickerings.

A Successful Career.

We have received the March number of Electrical Engineering, a monthly of sixty pages, published in Chicago, and we notice that a former Racine boy is one of the editors, and the current number contains articles on "Boilers: a note on Evaporative Tests," and "Cost of Generating Steam with Eastern and Western Coal," from his pen. There are also several other articles by John C. McMynn, M. M. E., E. E. Mr. McMynn is with Robert W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, one of the leading engineering firms of the United States.

Mr. McMynn commenced his engineering studies in his father's back yard, at the corner of Tenth and Wisconsin streets about as soon as he could walk, with a toy engine and boiler which a cousin had given him. He commenced the study of electricity by furnishing the old homestead with electric bells, and then building telegraph lines, with the neighboring boys, so as to connect their respective homes. That early mental bias seems to have found expression in a limitless field, and he is now among the foremost of the young engineers of the country. Our readers will be pleased to hear of his rapid advancement as a scientist and author, and wish him success in all his undertakings.

The people are clamoring for the passage of Hall's anti-railroad pass bill. If this legislature passes the bill it will go down on record as a most self-sacrificing lot of men. The Journal ventures the assertion that there is not one citizen in a hundred in Wisconsin whose conscience is so tender that he would decline a railroad pass under any circumstances. Our Populist friends very forcibly denounce the official pass as a bait to secure legislation favorable to the corporations. And yet one of the first official acts of one of Racine's Populist aldermen was to call on the Belle City Street Railway company for a red ticket. Consistency, thou art not a Populist. Candidly now, gentlemen, isn't this anti-railroad pass agitation a good deal on the order of "the dog in the manger?"

While news comes from cities all over the country that they are securing the enormous advantage of reasonable telephone rates, Racine still continues to submit to the exactions of monopoly. Hardly a day passes now but news is received from some city where the fear of competition, or competition itself, has brought the rates down to less than one-half the original figures, and which experts agree still allows a reasonable profit. Why should Racine be longer debarred from sharing in the benefits which such a condition of affairs would bring here?

The press dispatches in enumerating the causes of the rise in the prices of silver in London yesterday, neglected to include that Australian mountain of gold, as having produced a glut in the gold market, with the consequent appreciation of silver. Another golden opportunity passed by of demonstrating the power of the press.

Increasing Revenue and Falling Wages.

The secretary of the treasury predicts a large increase in the duties on imports and expects that the issue of more bonds to meet current expenses will be unnecessary.

Assuming that his prediction is correct, the increased revenue must come largely from increased importation of goods that come in competition with those manufactured in the United States. In 1892, two-thirds of the revenue derived from duties was obtained from imports of articles that are used only by the rich. But the Wilson tariff reduced the tax on this class of imports about 40 per cent. and experience shows that the rich consume or buy about the same amount whether the tax is high or low. The effect of a reduction of the duty is simply to furnish the rich the same amount of goods with 40 per cent. less revenue for the government.

It is plain, then, that the increased revenue must come from the kind of goods which under the McKinley tariff were manufactured here at home.

Since Jan. 1, 1895, the imports of dry goods at New York have been about $37,500,000 in value. For the first two months of 1894, the imports of dry goods amounted in value to about $21,000,000. Last year the duties were specific, and this year they are, for the most part, ad valorem. The underestimate of value is probably much more than 10 per cent. but if we call it 10 per cent. the excess of imports this year, for the first two months, over the corresponding two of last year is at least $20,000,000. As this is for the port of New York, alone we may add $10,000,000 for other ports, which gives $30,000,000 for two months or $180,000,000 for the year on textile fabrics alone. If we take the rate of wages for 1892, this difference in imports must take the wages of at least 120,000 skilled mechanics, leaving out of consideration the labor necessary to produce materials and supplies.

Here is at least 500,000 men, women and children brought to the verge of starvation or compelled to work for from 20 to 35 per cent. less wages. This reduction runs through our whole industrial system, and there is no corresponding reduction in the cost of living. It is true the rich can buy fine broadcloth, brandy plate glass, etc., from 30 to 60 per cent. lower, but the necessaries of life are only a fraction lower.

We have to pay for these increased imports, (which have stopped our factories and deprived our mechanics of work,) with gold or with national bonds. This is the beginning of the free trade millenium.

How Johnnie Lost the Prize.

His family and friends were there,
His uncles, cousins and aunts;
And all were sure that for the prize
Their Johnnie had best chance.

'Twas Johnnie's turn to speak his piece;
He said, with outstretched hands,
"Under the spreading blacksmith tree
"The village chestnut stands."

Death of Hon. H. C. Thom.

In the death of Hon. H. C. Thom, which occurred at his home in Madison, Saturday evening, the state loses one of its foremost citizens. Mr. Thom though but 39 years of age has been prominently before the people for several years and was held in high esteem throughout the state. He was born at Clinton where he received his early education and graduated from the Normal school at Oshkosh, after which he was for a time, a principal in one of the schools of that city. His first political office was that of dairy and food commissioner to which he was appointed in 1889 by Gov. Hoard. Upon the appointment of a successor by Gov. Peck, Mr. Thom's abilities were recognized by his party and he at once took front rank as an organizer and manager, since which time his name has been familiar to the people of the state and his labors in behalf of the Republican party unremitting.

As chairman of the state central committee he showed great ability and strength of character, winning high praise for his skill and enthusiasm. He was well known in this city and his untimely death is deeply mourned by all who knew him. H. C. Thom was an honest, brave and conscientious man.

Uniformity of the Income Tax.

In the words of the constitution "Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises * * * but all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform."

Is the income tax uniform? This is the important question which the supreme court must soon decide, and which will determine the constitutionality of the Democratic measure.

It would seem that a tax to be uniform must bear with equal burden upon all, and show no discrimination. There are several reasons why the tax is not uniform in this sense. As someone has well said, "the act professes to exempt all incomes of $4,000 and under; yet if a citizen has an income of $4,000 or less, and it is all invested in corporate shares, there is no exemption at all, for the corporation in which the shares are held is required by the act to deplete the net earnings to which the share holder is entitled by the amount of the income tax.

Thus a person so situated is deprived of the exemption accorded to others."

This is strange uniformity.

Then again, the salaries due state, county and municipal officers are exempt as well as the incomes of all charitable and religious associations.

The commissioner of internal revenue estimates that only 85,000 persons in the whole country will be obliged to pay this tax.

This is the tax imposed by the same party which declared the tariff system of raising revenue to be unconstitutional.

Now Mr. Gresham, be careful. We know you made a "bull" of that Hawaiian affair and appreciate how anxious you ought to be to do something that will offset it. We hope you will uphold the dignity of the nation in this bout with Spain, but "don't crowd the mourners too hard" until your'e dead sure you've got the story straight. If Spain has done wrong and wont make amends why blaze away and we'll back you up, even if we didn't like your Hawaiian policy.

On the last day of this month Bismarck will be 80 years old. All Germany will join with him in celebrating the occasion. United Germany owes more to Bismarck than to any living man, and she may proudly honor him who has made her very existence possible. The world has never produced but one Bismarck.

If ex-Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota keeps on being discovered Willie Tascott must needs look to his laurels.

After Supper Thoughts.

In a recent editorial in this paper it was shown that at least half a million of people are affected by want of employment of 120,000 mechanics thrown out of work by the importation of textile fabrics of foreign manufacture at the rate of $180,000,000 a year.

These men must seek employment at such wages as their services will command, and the result is a reduction of wages in all industrial pursuits.

This means less nutritious food, poorer clothing, less furniture, less home comforts, less education for the children, harder work for mothers, and, in general loss of all that makes "life worth living."

Nor are these the only effects. Many men unable to obtain wor kare driven to despair and impelled to the commission of crime.

Any careful reader of a daily paper, during the last two years, has noticed a marked increase of the crimes of burglary highway robbery and murder.

The connection of idleness and crime is that of cause and effect.

Another result has been the need of charity in various forms, public and private. This degrades the recipient, because it burns out self-respect and renders him unfit for the duties of a citizen. He soon cares little for himself, his family or his country, and if he retains his courage he is ready to join the criminal class to justify himself by blaming society.

Any party or any policy that does not take account of the relation between high wages and public order and welfare is deserving only of execration.

A tariff that deprives our own people of the work they can do and that they are willing to do, deserves the rebuke given to the Wilson bill at the last election.

It matters not that our professors of political economy and our teachers of economics were largely advocates of "a tariff for revenue only" and supported Cleveland and the Democratic platform in 1892.

Their doctrines are detrimental to the prosperity of this country. Blaine was right, when he said during the Garfield campaign, "There is in England a great association called the Cobden club for distributing free trade literature in America. Such action is a national insult." In 1884 this club announced at its annual meeting, that it had done what it could in Europe, and that it was then turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which was to come.

In 1892, it achieved its victory, aided by able professors in Harvard, Yale, Williams and many of our colleges.

If the professors in our Wisconsin State university were less able, they were not less willing in this crusade against the industrial interests of the United States.

It is unjust to censure our workingmen for voting for Cleveland and the Democratic platform, while we are paying free trade professors liberal salaries to teach our youth the doctrine of the president's message of 1889 and of the platform upon which he was elected in 1892. They voted as the paid teachers of economics taught them.

Our factories, silent or running short handed; our furnaces with fires extinguished; our whole industrial machinery out of gear; our mechanics idle or working for two-thirds to three-fourths of the wages of 1890-92; our country overrun with tramps; our national highways infested by train robbers; our national treasury empty, except as filled with borrowed money; our credit so impaired that we are paying more than twice the rate of interest that we paid during the last Republican administration; our exports (except gold and gold bearing bonds) diminishing; our imports of woolen goods and hardware increasing, and thus taking bread from our own people; these and other similar effects of Cobden club economics are now teaching us lessons different from those given from the lecture platform of the free trade professors, and the result of the elections last November furnish a reasonable assurance that they have been "learned by heart," and a reasonable hope that they will not be forgotten by November, 1896.

A Monument to Lovejoy.

Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot to death by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ills., in 1837, because he was the editor of an abolition paper and said, "Gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please on any subject—being amenable to the laws of my country for the same." His funeral was private, a colored man, named Johnston, buried him, in the city cemetery of Alton. His grave is now surmounted by a small pedestal of granite upon which is inscribed: "Here lies Lovejoy. Spare him now that he is buried."

A bill is now before the Illinois legislature to appropriate $25,000 for a monument to the memory of this early martyr of liberty. The people of Alton propose to increase the amount by adding $25,000 more.

He was one of the first who gave his life, "That this nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth."

Longevity.

The numerous examples of longevity brought to notice of late in Racine, affords quite a degree of consolation, not because long life is a thing always to be desired but because there are so many facts to dispute the pessimistic prophets of degeneracy.

It has been very depressing of late to be convinced by every lecturer and magazine writer that we are going to the dogs and die with horrible diseases because we never did anything correctly. We never breathed by rule or walked as some one has just discovered we ought. We have never known how to eat and in fact are all poor sinners.

But when we reflect, there are so many people among us who have reached the seventh age of man and are still active, cheerful and ignorant of Delsarte, it does not seem improbable that some of us may live along and breathe as nature has imperfectly taught us and be among the numerous exceptions to the rule that without a fad there is no health in us.

Two Questions.

First—If a partisan is "one who is devoted to his party"—that is Webster's definition—why should not Republicans be partisans?

Second—When did ever a Democrat cease to be a partisan?

The price of wheat has advanced slightly during the last few days, but this country will not cereal prosperity while it hovers around 50 cents a bushel.

Personal Liberty.

The Illinois legislature, in 1893 enacted a law that "no female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day, or forty-eight hours in any one week."

The supreme court of the state recently decided that this law is in violation of section 2, article 2 of the constitution of the state, which provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The ground of the decision is that the law deprives the woman who has labor to sell of the liberty of making a contract.

Labor is property, and the woman has an inherent right to sell it under contract, and is protected in the exercise of that right by the constitution of the state.

Of course there is nothing in the decision implying that, in the exercise of police powers, the legislature cannot prohibit the employment of women who are minors.

It is obvious that the principle upon which the decision rests is far reaching and brushes aside all enactments that interfere with the freedom of contract.

The decision is timely. The person whose property consists of labor ought to be free to sell it in the best market he can find, and in such quantities as he chooses, whether eight or eighteen hours per day.

He should also be protected in the enjoyment of that right, and any interference, from any source, ought to be punished.

If a man decides to work less than eight hours a day, and if others join him, and if they form a union to limit the number of hours that, for themselves, shall constitute a day's work, they are acting within their constitutional right, and if they attempt to prevent others from working more or less hours than themselves they are violating individual rights, and ought to be punished.

The most censurable form of interference is when men, refusing to work themselves, attempt to prevent others from working.

Success in such an undertaking would destroy personal freedom and disrupt society. If a man chooses to subject himself to the will of a majority of those with whom he is associated, or if he is willing to cease work at the command of a "walking delegate," he has a legal right to do so, provided he injures no one in person or property, but any assumption of a right to prevent another from doing the work abandoned, not only has no support in law, but outrages the simplest idea of justice.

The Illinois legislature, in 1893, acted from the best of motives, but they acted unwisely.

In this regard they differed little from those who imagine they can benefit one class without considering the rights of others.

Thousands act from impulse who are entirely sincere and yet are entirely wrong.

The most dangerous members of any community are those who go wrong conscientiously.

Reason and common sense are the only safe guides. Ignoring these, men indulge all sorts of vagaries from perpetual motion to a flat dollar.

She Did Not Comprehend.

One lady said to another in a street car the other day, "Our minister preaches too much theology, I don't understand theology. It is dry and uninteresting."

To the listener these remarks started a line of thought. Is theology dry and uninteresting? Is the study of God's love for man and man's duty to his Maker and to his fellowman, a dry and barren theme? A system that teaches every human being at every point in life, and that reaches into the great hereafter, dry and profitless? Certainly not.

The new theology, or rather the new view of the very oldest theology, is the most interesting and profitable theme that can engage the human mind, for it looks upon life as a never ending series of duties and responsibilities to God as a father, and toward man as a brother. True theology does not rebuke the pain-ridden, worn-out old woman, who complains of the straw-stuffed pillow of a pauper hospital as uncomfortable, bidding her "think more of her soul and less of her body." The lesson of true religion teaches what Christ taught and wrought: it relieves the pain of body first and speaks to the soul afterwards. If Jesus had preached to the blind man instead of restoring him to sight, he would not have been the Christ. The Redeemer of mankind did not rebuke the woman for her sorrow upon the death of her son. He stopped the bier, gave back the dead boy, in the fullness of life to the sorrowing mother, and in the act proved himself the Son of God by his eternal brotherhood with man. The new testament is full of this theology. Christ's life was the practical working out of it in ways made plain to the most common minds and suited alike to human intellects and needs.

The eternal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man is the beginning and the ending of theology. The Journal commends the study of it along this line, believing that the lady of the street car incident will find it no longer dry or uninteresting.

Trilby Dramatized.

It is decided in critical Boston that there is a play in "Trilby." So be it.

The Herald of that city calls it a weird, powerful and intensely interesting play and promises a wonderful measure of success. Hypnotism is the thread upon which are strung the characters and incidents of the plot and as in all stage versions of popular novels the characters lose some of their subtlety or opportunity for its display. Perhaps on this account the heroine loses some of the charm of "her confounded Trilbyness," as saith the Laird, yet there are sudden warmths, tendernesses and breadths and depths which cannot suffer in dramatization.

The success of the Boston experiment means much to lovers of the touching story who dreaded to see the popularity of Du Mauriers' creation go the way of many good things and degenerate utterly into museum exhibits of "Trilby" feet and barrel organ interpretations of "Ben Bolt."

It is to be hoped that "Trilby" on the stage will continue to please its admirers, teach its morals and survive the threatened fad of burlesque.

In most of the caucuses the Civic Federation received proper recognition. We hope there will be an exchange of the courtesy on election day.

The shots from the Spanish cruiser did not come within a quarter of a mile of our vessel; but the insult is just as great as though the aim had been better! The aim was the insult.

Improvement.

This is an age of improvement. The remark is not original, but the Journal cannot improve upon it. This is also an age of change, which is likewise not an original thought, but not all changes are improvements nor are all improvements beneficial when gaged by experience or measured by time. The exception, however, proves the rule. The human mind is constantly reaching out after something better, either along moral or intellectual lines, or in the physical world.

The most satisfying results in the improvements which time has brought about, are to be found in mankind itself.

This is a glorious generation in which we live.

It is full of noble men and women. Improvement is stamped upon the face of this generation.

We make much ado about the improvements in navigation, and in locomotion, and in art and machinery. We remark what wonders of telegraph, and telephone and electrical propulsion. What improvement is electric light over a tallow candle!

But all these improvements are insignificant compared with the improvement of the human race.

In olden times, once in a while, a great and good man or woman would come up, and the world has made a great fuss about it ever since, but now they are so numerous we scarcely speak about them. We put a halo about the people of the past, but if our times demanded them, it would be found we have living in this year, 1895, hundreds of Martin Luthers, George Washingtons and Florence Nightingales.

During our civil war more splendid warriors in the north and in the south, were developed in those four years than the world had developed in any previous hundred years.

In all the four thousand years before the flood and the nineteen centuries since, there has never been the equal of charity on a large scale of George Peabody. There is more good in the world and better men and women and more of them, in this generation than in the one hundred and eighty that have preceded us.

Someone has said "time is a little piece broken off of a great eternity." If time shall go on with its improvements of mankind, the race will ultimately reach that high standard ordained from the foundation of the world, and doubtless future generations will look back to us with the same self-satisfied feelings that thrill the minds of civilized peoples of this age. Reader, what are you doing toward the betterment of the present day and age of the world?

Democratic Creed.

"The president may have made mistakes" said Senator Hill in his speech at Albany Saturday, "but he is not the party. There have been too many factions disputing for supremacy, but they are not the party."

Now that the faithful have taken it upon themselves to explain what is not democracy, who is not the party, and who are not Democrats, it can all be summed up into a negative creed, "I don't believe in" followed about by everything done in the name of the party, including the Chicago platform, the Fifty-third congress, Cleveland, Hill, Gorman Brice, Wilson bill and income tax.

It would make things so much plainer if someone would tell us what articles of faith are endorsed by all the party, and rather than tell us who are not Democrats and what is not Democracy would tell us what distinguishes the bonafide article from frauds and what a Democrat really does believe.

Racine's delegation at the State university is justly proud of the recent achievement of Martin Gillen. Mr. Gillen recently took part in one of the great oratorical contests of the year, known as the "Junior Ex," and in which he won the third prize, his subject being "William Pitt."

The Madison Democrat says that Mr. Gillen had been indisposed for several days and only decided to appear at the last moment. In regard to his delivery the same paper says:

"The thought and style of his effort were almost perfect in conception and arrangement, while his delivery was at ence so natural, so scholarly and so finished as to fairly carry the audience by storm."

We have had the pleasure of reading the oration and find it a masterly effort, showing deep thought and study such as might be expected of so bright and promising a young man.

The exceptionally large attendance at all the Republicans ward caucuses is significant. Republicans can still further show their interest in party welfare by attending the convention this evening.

The Democrats of the Second ward have a novel plan of insuring attendance at the caucus. They attempt to nominate every man who stays away.

The locations of the polling places of some of the wards are about as inconvenient as a designing hand could make them.

At the Matinee.

(A Foyer Reverie.)

The young man paused,
As big hats passed,
The brief space of a minute:
"To see the play, I'll climb the stairs,
Or else I won't be in it."

The Milwaukee police department in its conduct of the Moritz murder case has shown unmistakable sagacity, but at the same time seems to have been a trifle over-zealous in mutilating the body of the victim before giving up the attempt to wring a confession from the murderer.

The Republican nominees of last evening are well received. Let us see if the other parties can equal them.

Ah, husband do not scold your wife,
And make her poor heart ache,
Because she can't build pies like those
Your mother used to make.

That is, unless you're quite prepared,
To see the whole thing through,
And buy her hats and dresses as
Her father used to do.

Let all local politicians confine themselves to extolling the virtues of their candidates and spend less time in abusing others, then we will have a campaign a little cleaner than the one last fall. After a campaign of mud-throwing and slander it is not difficult to see why decent men hesitate to run for office.

Mr. Thurston is a "persona non grata" in official language, and must go back to Hawaii. The minister of the little republic has earned this euphonious appellation by telling the newspapers too much about Gresham and his Hawaiian policy.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Four candidates are in the field for the office of municipal judge of Waukesha.

William Loeber is under arrest at Milwaukee, on suspicion of knowing something about the dastardly murder of cattle dealer Ferdinand Moritz.

Menominee Republicans have nominated R. G. Flint for mayor.

Mrs. Peter Grimas committed suicide at Eau Claire by tying a silk ribbon about her neck and fastening the ends to the bed post, thus hanging herself.

The fifth annual meeting of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Wisconsin will be held at Madison, March 20 and 21.

Evangelist Burrows is holding large revival meetings at Wautoma.

John Nagle of the Manitowoc Pilot, was elected president of the Wisconsin Press association.

Joseph Stall, a copper, tried to board a moving train at Prairie du Chien, Tuesday, and was killed.

The Wausau city council passed a resolution compelling the C. M. & St. Paul road to place guard gates at all railroad crossings.

A fire broke out in the dressing room of the Rhode Opera house at Kenosha Monday evening during a performance, but was easily subdued.

In the Kenosha circuit court, the case against Thomas Hart, charged with highway robbery, was nolled. In the case of Hans Sorenson the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mayor Lappin of Chippewa Falls, enjoys the distinction of being one of the few mayors of the state who has never missed a meeting of the council during their term of office.

The women of the Williamson Relief corps at Dodgeville have undertaken the task of raising $10,000 for a soldiers' monument to be placed in the yard of the Iowa county court house.

It is said that the C. M. & St. Paul road are contemplating establishing a car-ferry line from Green Bay across the lake to some Michigan port. This move would reduce freight to eastern points by 33 per cent.

Captain Richard Carter of Dodgeville has declined to be a candidate for department commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. because of his crippled condition which he fears might not allow him to fulfill all the requirements of the office in a perfectly satisfactory way.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Adam Camp, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee. Additional—Henry H. Butts, Neptune Richland; Michael Lacksas, Woodland Dodge; Edmund Quinn, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee. Restoration reissue and increase—Samuel G. Rice (deceased) Verona. Increase—Emere Beo Pulicefer, Shawno. Reissue and increase—Peter Jones, Green Bay. Original—Hannah Rice, Verona, Dane county.

SMILES.

Many people do not know what they want until they find that they can't get it.

The average young woman does not object to a young man stealing something from under her very nose.

Chinese Emperor—"What news?"

Chinese General: "We have met the enemy, and they are hours—behind us."

Because a man who writes a play is a playwright it doesn't necessarily follow that the bicycle editor is a wheelwright or that the wheelwright would make a good spokesman.

Pendennis—"I've made an awful mistake. I sent a messenger boy up to Miss Cashley's with a lot of flowers thinking it was her birthday, and now I learn that her birthday is tomorrow."

Warrington—"That's all right; the messenger boy may get there in time."

"Henry," said she, thoughtfully.

"What is it?" responded the worried business man, somewhat shortly.

"I wish you would rearrange your business a little bit."

"How?"

"So as to be a bear on the Stock Exchange instead of at home."

"Arbitration Made Ridiculous."

The house of representatives in the United States, which has just expressed its platonic affection for peace and arbitration, has done its best to make arbitration ridiculous or impossible. The case to the sealers in Bering straits was decided by arbitrators in Paris in favor of the Canadians. This was accepted by the government of Washington and it was supposed that the dispute was over. On Feb. 25, however, the house of representatives refused to vote the money, and the sealers, many of whom are in bitter want, are reduced to despair. The British government was asked to advance the money, pending further negotiations, but the colonial office objects that if this were done the house of representatives might never repay it and thus upset the award should be added that both the president and the secretary of the state express the warmest regrets at the breach of faith forced upon them; but the conduct of the representatives must prevent arbitrations in future, unless the stakes are previously deposited in third parties' hands. It is too humiliating to submit quarrels to the decision of a tribunal when the opposite side has made up its mind to accept no decision not in its own favor.—London Spectator.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets, especially adapted to children's use. W. R. Kirkby.

The recent reduction of 25 per cent. in rates by the Wisconsin Telephone company means cheaper, but not cheap service by any means.

John MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure is wonderful and from my dealings with you for the past 3 years. I know your guarantee is perfectly good." W. S. Kirkby.

By killing the Hall resolution, sixty-two assemblymen expressed their willingness to be suspected of undue friendliness toward the railroads for the sake of free transportation.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's pills are prompt and efficient. 25 cents.

The solons in Madison think it for the best interests of the state to continue to receive favors from the railroads in the shape of passes.

Monroe Whalen of Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I purchased six boxes of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Amzi Godden, and it has entirely cured me of a case of piles of 22 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." W. R. Kirkby.

Wallace Van Dyke, a young lake captain of Escanaba, was fatally shot while rabbit hunting.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, is a wonderful liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises for man or beast. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W. S. Kirkby.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Good books are good friends.—Sidney Smith.

Courage consists in refusing as well as in daring.

The best proof of success is success.—Unknown.

A little leak will if unrepaired, sink a great ship.—Anon.

If you wish a thing done to suit you do it yourself.—Anon.

He that will not economize will have to agonize.—Chinese Proverb.

Meanness is not economy nor is prodigality generosity.—Ben. Franklin.

The careless man buys always at the dearest market.—Ben. Franklin.

Ability hits the mark which presumption overshoots.—Spanish Proverb.

Men of action are the unconscious instruments of men of thought.—Heine.

Those who employ their time ill complain of its shortness.—Japanese Proverb.

A reputation for honesty is a letter of credit that almost any business man will honor.

He is strongest who knows how to use his strength—be it little or great.—Napoleon.

The best doctors are Dr. Diet and Dr. Quiet, and they cost nothing.—French Proverb.

He who is wise, learns from every one. He who is contented, is rich.—German Proverb.

Things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up.—President Garfield.

Beware how you say more than you mean. Better mean more than you say.—Gladstone.

Whatsoever you do—do it always as if thy life depended upon doing it well.—Ben. Franklin.

Paris has a $37,500 chair.

There are rubbers for dogs.

China has only 100 physicians.

New York has 3,500 physicians.

Tobacco occupies 20,290,000 acres.

Persia's Shah has a $320,000 pipe.

Russia has five lady astronomers.

America contains 107,475 Chinese.

The czar's income is $25,000 a day.

Missouri talks of taxing bachelors.

Locomotives use a third of our coal.

Phonographic clocks speak the hour.

Chicago stock yards cover 350 acres.

Nahant reports a 75-foot long whale.

Austrian pawnshops charge 10 per cent.

The Rothschilds have an $18,000 clock.

London makes rare and ancient coins.

Switzerland will establish a state bank.

Chicago has over thirty grain elevators.

Colorado's gold production: $410,000 a day.

England has 200 men each worth over $5,000,000.

Uncle Sam has 200,000 stationary electric motors.

Chicago's annual meat exports exceed $100,000,000.

France produces 700,000,000 gallons of wine annually.

New York makes $80,000,000 worth of clothing a year.

The yearly loss in wages in Great Britain through ill-health is $55,000,000.

Mail bags can now be taken on and delivered from trains running sixty miles an hour.

Our coal mines produce 113,237,845 tons of bituminous coal and 46,850,450 tons of antracite.

It is claimed that 3,000,000 song birds were killed last year for the purpose of adorning woman's hats with their plumage.

The Bank of France is guarded by soldiers, who do sentry duty outside the bank, a guard being kept on duty inside as well.

When a physician in Arkansas becomes an habitual drunkard the state board of health is by law enjoined to revoke his license.

Excessive Evaporation the Trouble.

We believe it is well proved by test that the difficulty from which Kansas suffers most in crop yields is not lack of rainfall, but excessive evaporation. Mr. H. R. Hilton of Topeka, is doing more than any one to enlighten the people on this subject. It is principally by means of his experiments that the trouble has been found to be in excessive evaporation, and at his suggestion many farmers have tried the remedy, subsoiling, with extraordinary success.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

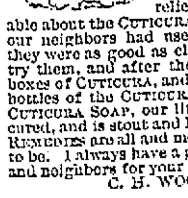
No More Smelts or Pacific Halibut.

Smelts have been banished from the tables of the epicures, the law of Massachusetts forbidding their sale in this state after March 15, till another season. In their place the market has welcomed shad and shad roe. No more halibut is expected from the Pacific this season. The total amount shipped across the continent to date has been estimated at 1,400,000 pounds.—Boston Globe.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. W. R. Kirkby.

BABY ONE SOLID RED

Literally on Fire with Eczema from Head to Feet. Screaming and Clawing all the Time. Added to this were Abscesses and Suppuration. Local Doctors and Remedies without Relief. Entirely Cured by CUTICURA. Now Stout and Hearty.



Our little baby, almost 2½ years old, was taken with some form of Eczema when she was about three months old. Her little body was one solid red from the soles of her feet to the crown of her head, and she seemed to be literally afire, screaming and clawing all the time. When she was about five months old, there was added to her affliction, abscesses and suppuration. We tried the local M. D.'s, and some other remedies without any relief. I had read considerable about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and one of our neighbors had used them, claiming that they were as good as claimed. I concluded to try them, and after the use of three or four boxes of CUTICURA, and about one and one half bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with the CUTICURA SOAP, our little one is now entirely cured, and is stout and hearty. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are all and more than you claim them to be. I always have a good word to my friends and neighbors for your excellent remedies.
C. H. WOOD, White Cloud, Mo.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Nothing can be more encouraging to discouraged parents than the remarkable cures daily effected among infants and children by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Cures in childhood mean a lifetime of freedom from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.* The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman."

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.

A GRAND OFFER! FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are many thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of price, which is $2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles taken together, $5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those out of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed in plain wrapper all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps."

In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address

MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. 0.)
No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods..........	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague......	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	Whooping Cough..................	.25
27	Kidney Diseases..................	.25
28	Nervous Debility..................	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness..................	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Ulcerated Throat.	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

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DR. W. W. TARR
Boston Dentist,
146 STATE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

All Artificial Teeth made by dentists of 20 years experience and a perfect fit guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY.

SET OF TEETH	$5.00
BEST SET	$8.00
SET OF TEETH ON ALUMINUM	$15.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION	.50
GOLD FILLING	$1.00 UP
SILVER FILLINGS	.50
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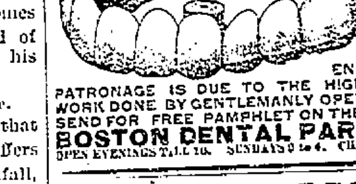
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES



OUR ENORMOUS PATRONAGE IS DUE TO THE HIGH-GRADE WORK DONE BY GENTLEMANLY OPERATORS. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET ON THE TEETH.

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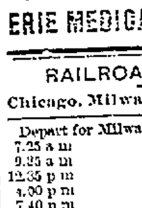
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10. SUNDAYS 9 to 4. CHICAGO, ILL.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.25 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.06 a m ex. Sunday	8.23 a m ex. Sunday
10.15 a m daily	9.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	11.35 a m daily
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
4.25 p m daily	4.38 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	7.32 p m daily
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. Taiey, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

A Summary of the Leading Points In Fertilization For This Tuber.

The key to the highest success in potato culture is abundant fertilization with just the right sort of plant food—a gross feeder. The potato can maintain its rank and hungry foliage and produce a big crop of fine tubers only under excessive fertilization, giving the plant an unstinted supply of the food just suited to it. The result of 58 analyses of the ash of the potato (tubers) gives the average of potash which it contains as 60 per cent, phosphoric acid 17 and sulphuric acid 6½ per cent. To produce the potato crop in its perfection potash is required in larger proportion than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid. A study of 60 reports of the largest yields of potatoes grown for the prizes offered by American Agriculturist, in 14 different states, gives some very interesting results.

A summary of the leading points in fertilization for the potato gathered from these experiments makes it appear, first, that coarse, fresh stable manure is not a good fertilizer for potatoes. Yet this does not imply that it is worthless for this crop. At the same time, if used for the potato, it must be applied in a fine, decomposed condition, spread on the surface the fall before the crop is to be planted, thoroughly worked into the soil and supplemented at planting time by from 800 to 1,200 pounds of commercial fertilizer or complete manure. Second, fall manuring is generally a good preparation for the potato crop, but not without the application in spring of wood ashes, lime, plaster or commercial fertilizers. Third, some experience with one's soil and with different fertilizers is necessary to the best results. If one knows from previous experiments whether his soil be lacking in potash, nitrogen or phosphoric acid, it will only be necessary to supply the element wanting. Of these three indispensable elements the soil may be deficient in only one or two. The practical value of soil experiments is the guide they furnish to subsequent cropping. Fourth, one thing seems to have been settled—in nearly all instances commercial fertilizers or complete potato manures furnish the best and most direct food for the crop in most cases and in the cheapest form and almost invariably produce the largest yields. This statement applies only to manufactured fertilizers or home mixtures of the highest grade, as none of the contestants was foolish enough to use low grade goods, which for the potato as for other quick growing crops are often the most expensive in the end though cheapest in first cost.

In the method of applying the plant food the reports show interesting details. A few of these will indicate the system of application, the results being among the largest yields reported: 1. Total amount used three tons, two tons broadcast and cultivated in, half a ton put in drills and half a ton distributed along the rows when the potatoes were up. 2. One ton, 700 pounds in furrow, 400 pounds on top of furrow, 400 pounds spread and hoed in and 500 pounds between the rows at the time of hoeing. 3. One and three-fourths tons were used per acre, one ton broadcast on the surface and cultivated in, half a ton in the drills, and 600 pounds applied near the plants at hoeing. 4. One and one-half tons used, 2,200 pounds in drills, 800 pounds around the plants before or when hilling up. 5. One ton and a half used, one ton in drills before planting, and the rest placed around the plants at the second hoeing. 6. One ton, 800 pounds broadcast before harrowing, 1,200 pounds in and on the sides of the drills and mixed with the surface soil.

Pullets or Hens.

"Pullets excel for eggs, hens for anything else," says a writer for Farm Poultry, who explains as follows: Starting out in the spring of the year, pullets in the average case lay many more eggs than hens and are not so persistent in sitting. In summer the balance is about even, and in the fall the hen, as a rule, lays the first part before she molts, the pullet the last part after she molts, it usually being the case that the pullet is the first molter. This leaves the chances in favor of the pullet as a winter layer.

With the spring hatched pullet a great deal lies in the individual, for some are naturally more enterprising than others, and taken miscellaneously they would not do a bit better during the winter months than an equal number of early molters at any age. Hens throw stronger and more vigorous chickens than pullets, are more experienced and less foolish. Hence a greater per cent of their eggs will be fertile. They are better mothers and usually better sitters. In a word, pullets for layers, old fowls for breeders.

Seed Germination.

It has been ascertained by an extended series of experiments that rye and winter wheat will germinate in soil the temperature of which is as low as 32 degrees. Barley, oats, flax, clover and peas will sprout at 35 degrees. The turnip is as cold blooded as the rye and winter wheat, but the carrot needs 38 degrees and the bean 40 degrees before they will make the initial effort to send the life shoot in search of air and light.

Lysol, the New Insecticide.

Lysol has not received much attention as yet in this country, but it has been in use in Europe for some years. Surely it would be worth giving it a trial at some of the experiment stations. This is another substance prepared from coal tar. American Gardening gives, as a formula for making this new insecticide, "four ounces of lysol to 420 ounces of water."

FARM MORTGAGES.

The First Adequate and Comprehensive Report Ever Made on the Subject.

We begin at last really to know something about farm mortgages and the burdening of American homes with debt. Census bulletin No. 98 gives the first adequate and comprehensive report ever made on the subject, and that report refutes statements that have been made and accepted. Here are the facts as gleaned from the bulletin alluded to by the New York World:

There are about 4,750,000 farm families in the country. Only about 900,000 of them have any mortgages at all. And these mortgages, as clearly appears, represent for the most part energy and thrift rather than impoverishment. They are mortgages given for deferred payments in purchasing land or for capital borrowed to enlarge operations. Less than 3 per cent of all the mortgages represent borrowing for expenses or because of poverty. The rest represent profitable business enterprise.

This mortgage indebtedness lies almost wholly north of the Potomac and Ohio line. New York farms are mortgaged for $138,960,903. Those of Iowa carry a burden of a little more than $100,000,000; those of Illinois, a trifle less. In Pennsylvania and Kansas the figures fall to about $73,000,000, in Ohio to $70,000,000, in Michigan to $64,000,000, in Wisconsin to $55,000,000, in Missouri to $53,000,000, in Nebraska to $47,000,000, in California to $46,000,000, in Indiana about the same, in Minnesota to $37,000,000, in New Jersey to $25,000,000, South Dakota $15,000,000 and Vermont and Massachusetts $11,000,000 each.

Among the southern states West Virginia heads the list with $5,000,000 mortgage debt. Virginia, the two Carolinas and Louisiana owe between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 each, Mississippi less than $3,000,000, Arkansas about $2,000,000, Alabama and Georgia less than $2,000,000 and Florida less than $1,000,000.

Cottonseed Meal Fertilizers.

Professor Voorhees of the New Jersey station, writing to The Rural New Yorker, says: Cottonseed meal at present prices is one of the cheapest sources of organic nitrogen at the farmer's command. It is, too, one of the best organic forms, experiments having shown that it is almost as readily available as when contained in what are regarded as the best materials furnishing organic nitrogen. Cottonseed meal contains on the average:

	Per cent.
Nitrogen	6.8
Phosphoric acid	3.0
Potash	2.0

Disregarding the phosphoric acid and potash, the cost of nitrogen in cottonseed meal at $20 per ton is 15 cents per pound. The phosphoric acid is practically all "available," while the potash is quite as good as that contained in forms free from chlorides. Placing a proper value upon these constituents, the cost would be reduced, for nitrogen, to less than 13 cents per pound. Its best use as a general fertilizer would probably be secured when mixed with phosphates and potash. As a simple mixture for potatoes I would suggest the following:

	Pounds.
Cottonseed meal	1,000
South Carolina rock, superphosphate	650
Muriate of potash	350

This would give a mixture showing:

	Per cent.
Nitrogen	3.4
Phosphoric acid	5.4
Potash	9.75

This is a really high grade material, both in quality and amount of plant food, and one which would cost, at prevailing prices for the superphosphate and potash, not more than from $23 to $24 per ton. If not more than 600 pounds per acre of this mixture are used, I would recommend applying in the drill. Where larger amounts are used, part may be applied in the drill and part broadcast.

A Good Grafting Wax.

Here is Country Gentleman's recipe for grafting wax: Take 4 pounds rosin, 2 pounds tallow and 1 pound beeswax. Put all into a kettle and melt slowly, and when all are melted and well mixed turn all into a pail of cool water. Then grease your hands well with tallow or oil, and when the wax is cool enough to handle work it and pull it as you would molasses candy, and the wax will be perfect. Use a pail of tepid water to carry the wax to the field for use, and the hands must be kept greased when using it. If it is to be used in quite cool weather, it may contain a little more tallow.

Treatment of Large Bowlders.

Many large bowlders may be sunk by digging beside and under them and letting them down. In good digging it is cheaper than blasting and hauling away. Granite and flint may be split by burning the brush on it and throwing a pail of water on the rock while very hot. Dynamite is a last resort, but safer than powder, says The Farm Journal. A specialist should be obtainable for handling the stuff and rending stones.

News and Notes.

The Peerless Junior potato is a cross between the Peerless and the Snowflake, yielding like the old Peerless with the fine quality of the Snowflake.

Clover seed is becoming an export product of considerable importance.

Vick's Abundance, Early Excelsior, American Wonder, Carman Nos. 1, 2 and 3, American Beauty, Maggie Murphy, Vick's Early Advancer, Harvest Queen and Early Pride are novelties to which the attention of potato growers is called this season.

Special claims are made for the new Waite Maine oat.

The new tomato, Liberty Bell, is described as "the earliest, most productive and smoothest tomato ever introduced."

The greatest profit from hogs comes from crowding them from birth until they are 7 months old—after this age profits decrease.

THEY SUSPECTED.

But, After All, There Was a Good Reason For His Nervousness.

The traveling auditor of one of the large railways centering in the city, in following his course of duty the other day, happened in upon a small way station to examine the a counts. He was accompanied by one of the lesser officials of the road, who was going around to investigate affairs. The station agent at this particular point had been exemplary in his administration of the affairs of the company. His accounts were always correct, and no fault had ever been found with him, not even in the minutest detail. But when the officials arrived this morning they both remarked that he had a very nervous, excitable manner and seemed to be annoyed at their intrusion.

So one said to the other: "We have always been in the habit of making a mere glance over this man's books suffice as an audit, but today he seems so excited and nervous I think we had better make a thorough investigation. It looks as if there was something crooked."

They both agreed that this would only be proper, so settled down for a day's work.

When the station agent observed their unusual actions, he seemed to become more nervous and ill at ease. This the officials thought was an indication that something was surely wrong. They began work in earnest on the books, giving them a thorough overhauling. They worked away till noon, when they requested the keys, and on going for dinner locked the office, taking the station agent with them. The station man was so excited that he scarcely took a bite to eat. With a knowing wink the two officials called each other's attention to this.

After dinner they went back to the station and resumed, working away on every detail of the business. The agent was becoming paler and more nervous as the investigation proceeded. They worked away, expecting each moment to come across a startling disclosure. But supper time came, and still the agent's honor was safe. So as they prepared to leave the office the official in a solemn tone said to the agent:

"Mr. Blank, you be back here at 7 o'clock. We may want to see you."

The agent became more flustered and at last broke out:

"But, gentlemen, I'm going to be married tonight."

Then the officials looked at each other in disgust, realizing what had been the true cause of the agent's excited condition. Finally one said:

"Well, why in the dickens didn't you tell us that before?"

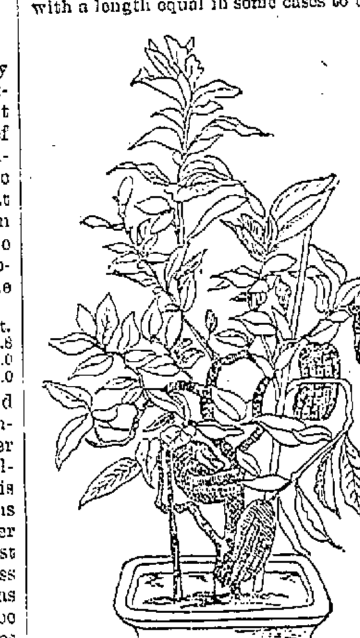
And they humbly got their things together in time to board the next train for the city, which had just whistled for the station.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SCIENCE PROGRESS.

A RARE PLANT.

An Orange That Imitates Wonderfully the Contour of the Human Hand.

The five fingered orange is a queer thing. It grows exactly in the shape of a human hand, with a thumb and four fingers. It is a half open hand, that of this curious fruit, and the close resemblance to a lean, long nailed Chinese hand is startling. Even the nails are identical, hard pointed and clawlike, tipping the orange fingers with a length equal in some cases to three



THE FIVE FINGERED ORANGE.

inches. It belongs to the orange variety. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, which illustrates it, a gentleman of that city found the odd plant a year or two ago over in Japan. He thought he had discovered a sort of missing link, so he bought it and brought it home. It is a hardy shrub, the outdoor climate of San Francisco agreeing with its health excellently well. In its native country it is usually kept potted, and the Japanese seem to be fully alive to its value as an ornamental curiosity, for Mr. Gonzalez found it a difficult matter to get one to bring to America, and so far nobody else ever did get one.

The orange tree is a rugged little shrub that does not average more than five or six feet in height. It does not grow straight, as a properly behaved tree is supposed to do, but is curved everywhere. There is a generous supply of thorns hidden under the leaves, and they are thorns that mean business. The leaves are fleshy, long and narrow and of a dark green color. They resemble a lemon leaf more than an orange leaf.

The flowers come out in June and July and are very similar in appearance and odor to the ordinary orange blossoms, save that they have a delicate pinkish tint which is very beautiful.

The fingers of the orange divide at about half the distance from the wrist, and though the division lines can be plainly seen throughout the entire length of the hand they do not destroy its contour.

The fruit itself is of a light yellow color, a pure lemon hue, growing greenish toward the stem. The size is immense, the largest ones measuring when mature fully 10 inches from the wrist to the point of the middle finger. The fruit is not edible, but what it lacks in being unable to tickle the palate it more than makes good in perfume. The strangest thing connected with the perfume is that it is the fruit and not the flower that is most odorous. The fruit when ripe is so redolent that its scent can be recognized a full mile from where the orange is growing.

A Homemade Camera Obscura.

A simple little device to aid in sketching, such as any reader handy with glue-pot, saw and plane can make with very little outlay of money, is described by a correspondent of Art Amateur.

It is called the "camera obscura." With its assistance the young sketcher out of doors can get his perspective correctly,

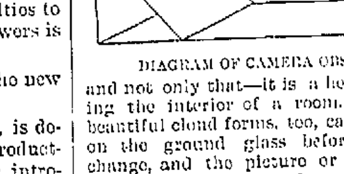


DIAGRAM OF CAMERA OBSCURA.

and not only that—it is a help for drawing the interior of a room. The most beautiful cloud forms, too, can be traced on the ground glass before they can change, and the picture or sketch thus obtained can be enlarged.

Have a box made about 12 inches in length, 4 in depth and 6 in width. In the middle of one end of it let a hole be bored—as at A in the diagram—in which insert a doubly convex lens, and at the other end, inside the box, place a piece of looking glass—as at B—inclining it at an angle of 45 degrees, or midway between horizontal and perpendicular, so as to reflect objects upward. Part of the top of the box must be made to act as a lid or cover upon hinges—as at D—and the space beneath filled up by a piece of ground glass—C—upon which the objects or scenes are reflected with the greatest beauty and exactness. The line E indicates sides of thin leather or cloth tacked on the cover and sides of the box to keep off as much of the circumambient light as possible. In some cameras, instead of a fixed lens, a sliding tube with a lens at the extremity is employed. The inside of the box should be painted over with lampblack, or if that is not handy it may be stained with ink.

Fabrics and Odors.

Dress materials vary greatly in their capacity for retaining odors. Silk allows almost all odors to pass through without leaving any smell behind. Linen holds them fast. Wool, though it lets many smells pass through, retains the odors of decay.

The Moon's Light.

The moon's light has been found to be about 300,000 times less than that of the sun, and, according to Professor Young, a sky completely covered with full moons would give only one-eighth of the light we get from the sun.

His Logic.

Tommy—Please, ma, give me a penny for charity.

Mother—What charity?

Tommy—That poor man over there looks very cold and weary, and if I buy two ha'penny oranges he will feel more cheery and encouraged.

THE TATTLER.

Mrs. John J. Ingalls is said to be one of the best cooks in Atchison.

Miss Clara Barton gave a Japanese tea recently at Red Cross headquarters for the benefit of the Loyal Legion of Women in Washington.

Mrs. de Peyster Field, nee Hamersley, so well known in New York society circles, has organized a Bible class for convicts in Sing Sing.

Mrs. George Gould is taking lessons in four-in-hand driving and becoming familiarized with all the technical terms used in connection with it.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde continues to dress well enough to interest the women of two continents, but she does it in a fashionable, not an æsthetic, way.

Mrs. Henry Villard belongs to only one club. That is the Wednesday Afternoon club, which this winter is discussing the abstruse problem of modern civic life.

Miss Ellen Tickle of Heno, Butler county, O., is said to be the smallest full developed woman now living. She is 31 years old and weighs but 28 pounds.

Among the eccentricities that Harriet Beecher Stowe has developed in her old age is a detestation of all reference to her famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family can easily walk a mile any day by taking a tour of all the rooms in their house, which falls not far short of being a castle.

Mrs. Ann Featherstone, aged 98 years, of Columbus, O., cut a large tooth a few days ago. The performance, however, caused a preliminary three weeks' illness.

Miss Bilgrami is the first Mohammedan girl who ever tried for university honors. She has taken her first degree in arts at the Madras university and won honors in Arabic. She comes from Hyderabad.

One of the most remarkable women in Florida was Mrs. Susan Tatie L'Engle, who died in Jacksonville at the age of 89. Her early life was constantly interwoven with Indian wars and raids of Caribbean pirates.

Mrs. Hannah Chard of Vineland, N. J., will celebrate her one hundred and seventh birthday April 20. Mrs. Chard during 77 years of married life had 12 children, but only three of them are now living, at the ages of 85, 73 and 61 years, respectively.

Mrs. Cleveland is very fond of flowers, and blossoms grow in every apartment in the White House. There is also a conservatory which the Clevelands have greatly enlarged and improved, and here the lady of the executive mansion spends much of her time.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson asks all persons having letters from her husband to send them or copies of them to the British museum, that she may select such as should be published, and gives notice that the publication of any letters without the consent of the executors is illegal.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas of Burryport, Llanelly, who last year received a check of £5 6s. from the Princess of Wales, or a shilling for each natal anniversary, celebrated on Feb. 5 her one hundred and seventh birthday. She is in possession of all her faculties and is a very amusing conversationist.

PENCIL SHARPENERS.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is busy at her home in Randolph, Mass., on a new story.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist of the wilder part of British America, is to marry a New York girl.

Jules Verne, who is now 78 years of age, thinks Charles Dickens the greatest English novelist.

Mr. W. D. Howells has written a novelette to which he has given the suggestive title of "A Circle In the Water."

Walter Besant's price is 10 guineas every 1,000 words he puts on paper, not bad for a writer whose fecundity is the despair and marvel of his literary brethren.

Mr. Disraeli was the last novelist who received $50,000 for a single work, and that proved so disastrous to the publishers that the author offered to return part of the money.

The poet Swinburne is 58 years old and in the prime of physical condition. He is an unimpressive figure. He is scarcely 5 feet in height, his face is ghastly pale, and his head, which is large in proportion to his body, is covered with a thick shock of uncombed hair.

Emile Zola was born in France, but his ancestors came to that country in 1820 from Dalmatia. According to the Corriere del Matino of Milan, Zola recently made researches in Venice which established this fact, showing also that the name was originally Zolla.

JAPAN.

A writer says that during a residence of 15 years in Japan he never heard of a drunken Japanese woman.

Both sexes smoke in Japan, and when the men become intoxicated they are decidedly unruly and boisterous.

Japan is a member of the Universal Postal union and has quick mail service, many miles of star routes being covered by barefooted native runners.

A Japanese belle, we are credibly informed, is a small, very slender woman, lost in a large piece of fabric. A fair complexion is repugnant to her, and plumpness frightens her.

On the eastern coast of Japan, where most of the ports lie, the cold in winter is rarely below 18 degrees F. In summer it is frequently called "mushi-mushi-utsui"—steaming hot day and night.

The missionaries, teachers, white traders and others of alien race are referred to in Japan as "guests" and "helpers," always with the tacit understanding that the need of their services is but temporary, and that the Japanese are going to be able to do their own preaching and teaching.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Leon Lilienfeld, a young chemist in Berlin, has produced artificial white of egg.

The height of mountains on the moon is measured by the length of the shadows they cast upon the plains.

The great Lick telescope reveals 100,000,000 stars, and the astronomers declare that each is probably a sun as large as our own.

The only knowledge we have of the air currents from 10 to 100 miles above the earth's surface is what has been gained from watching the luminous trains left by meteors.

Mr. Percival Lowell, the astronomer, says that the canals on Mars form a great network, following universally the arcs of great circles. These lines are about 15 miles wide and average from 1,400 to 1,600 miles long.

Faithful to His Trust.

"It's all blamed nonsense!" said Constable Haycraft at the town meeting, bringing his fist down on the desk with great violence. "It's all blamed nonsense talkin about children needin a 'higher education' than what they did when I was a boy. A one story buildin was good enough fur me, an that's the kind of a school buildin we'll put up in this deestrict if it depends on my vote, b'gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

Trifling by Comparison.

The American who visited Venice, but who thought his visit was a failure because he "got there just when there was a big freshet," is matched by a Boston man who, looking at a picture of Venice, exclaimed:

"My! Look at that! Going round in boats! And here in Boston we think we're terribly abused if the water's up to our ankles!"—Youth's Companion.

A Misnomer.

"Why do you call me a lily?" asked the pretty soubrette.

"'She toils not, neither does she spin,'" quoted the enamored youth.

"Toil, I believe, means to work," murmured the maiden.

Then she worked him for a pair of diamond earrings and did a pirouette to show she was no lily.—New York World.

FASHIONS

NEW MILLINERY.

Great Width Across the Forehead In Hats and Bonnets—Jeweled Pins.

Never were there more radical changes in the millinery world. We are accustomed to upstanding aigrets and to broad bows at the back of the head, but now extraordinary width carried across the forehead promises to be the fashion in both hats and bonnets. As wings are the prominent feature in these front trimmings, the new models are suggestive of bees and other insects. Those who have made a raid against the wearing of feathers need not be alarmed. These wings are formed of paillettes, jet paillettes in preference, for the reign of the sequin would seem to have only just begun. They are worked into a semblance of wings on net or on chiffon, the patterns generally sufficiently open to show the groundwork. The hats are gigantic. There is a disposition for hats to assume the square form, and a curious instance of this is an open black straw, the brim formed of one broad box plait on either side over the ears. It is covered with green velvet. Wreaths of lilies of the valley and foliage cover the back and front, while underneath are three green

STRAW HAT AND TOQUE.

roses, one in the center of the back and one on either side. No flower is so much in favor as roses, but they are used in Paris in most unnatural colors.

Wonderful as are the trimmings of the front of the hat, equal attention has been paid to the back. Admirable but eccentric, is a lace hat, with some four gigantic loops on either side of dahlia satin ribbon, sash width, softened by a mixture of black lace. The crown is gold and black, and roses are introduced upon it outside and in of the dahlia tone.

There is a new straw called "satin straw," which is not only used for the plait, but is formed into rosettes and might easily be mistaken for baby ribbon. Many of these straws are shot to resemble the ribbons used with them. More foliage is in demand this season, and black violets are frequently used. Large rosettes formed of white or butter colored lace, which are plaitings rather than rosettes, are placed at the back of crowns, while lace ends fall down by the side of the coil at the back.

Large ornamental jewel pins are used and jewels appliqued on to the material.

Toques are broad across the face, like the hats, and liberally trimmed with roses or foliage at the back.

Crowns seem higher and assert themselves rather more.

The cut shows a hat in fancy pink straw. The brim is cut away at the back and replaced by a cluster of roses shaded from pink to crimson. There is an under brim of plaited black lace and a shaded pink glace silk bow in front on the crown. The ornaments are in jet. The toque is in burned straw, trimmed with chine ribbon, cerise roses, cream lace and buckles.

Is It a Forerunner of Coming Style?

This sleeve is quite a novelty. It shows the shape of the top of the arm and is full above the elbow. The frills, of course, can be omitted.

Fashion's Echoes.

Round waists will continue in favor through the coming season, except perhaps for stout women, to whom they are not very becoming.

Plain skirts are likely to remain plain, but this will be diversified by openings at the side and sometimes by distinct front breadths in evening dresses.

Short circular capes in velvets of all colors meet a general want, for most women find them suitable outdoor garments to be worn with large sleeves.

The crepons of the shops show that bright colors will be worn—sea green, china blue, vieux rose, water cress green and royal blue.

Substantial tweed and heather mixtures are flecked with white, and a suspicion of light blue here and there gives an added brightness.

Small checks will be worn, all differing greatly, yet all commendable.

Fancy alpacas appear again, and the fancy spots interwoven on a woolen ground in plain colors, such as were worn in the early Victorian era.

Shirt waists continue to multiply in variety, and besides the regulation chambray waist with the stiff turnover collar there are dainty ones of dotted swiss, striped with a color and made with the soft draped band at the neck, which can be replaced by one of satin ribbon.

Her Name.

In search from A to Z they passed
And "Marguerita" chose at last,
But thought it sounded far more sweet
To call the baby "Marguerite."
When grandma saw the little pet,
She called her "darling Margaret."
Next Uncle Jack and Cousin Aggie
Sent cup and spoon to "little Maggie."
And grandpa the right must beg
To call the lassie "bonny Meg."
From "Marguerita" down to "Meg!"
And now she's simply "little Peg."

A Telling Test.

Citiman—Is country life healthy?

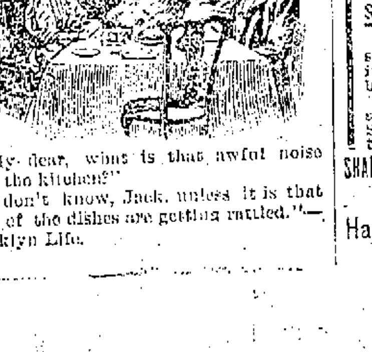
Commuter—Healthy! There are men in our village who have been riding back and forth in the smoking car for three years, and they're not dead yet.—New York Weekly.

Uncertain.

"I heard you were drugged and robbed."

"I don't know. I was drugged, but I haven't received the bill yet."—Detroit Tribune.

Accounted For.



"My dear, what is that awful noise from the kitchen?"

"I don't know, Jack, unless it is that some of the dishes are getting rattled."—Brooklyn Life.

HE HATED PERFUMES.

And Then One of the Ladies Explains Their Use.

It was at a lecture. The room was hot and crowded, and Mrs. Bittersweet noticed that her husband was suffering under a sense of injury.

"What is it, dear?" she whispered under cover of one of the speaker's rounded periods.

Mr. Bittersweet's sniffs became more audible. "It's the abominable odor of perfumery in the room," he puffed. "I'm almost asphyxiated by it. Why, I can count 14 distinct scents every time the women about us applaud."

"Oh, well, try not to notice it," whispered his wife, with that cheerfulness always displayed by the friends of the sufferer in such cases. "Do listen to the lecture. It is just splendid!"

"Humph, I suppose you like the odor. Women always do like whatever costs money! Do you happen to know how much is spent annually on perfumery in America alone?"

"No, dear, I don't. What is it?"

"Um—well, I don't remember the exact figures just now, but I assure you it is something enormous. For my part I think that the carrying of perfumes into public places should be prohibited by law, and the amount of money which would otherwise have been wasted upon them might then go toward endowing an asylum for those idiots who don't know that others have rights in public"—

"Sh—sh! You are disturbing people. The lady in the violet bonnet is looking daggers at you."

"Humph, the one whose handkerchief is poisoned with patchouli? I don't care if she isn't pleased. Say, I think I'll step out for a cigar."

"Do," said his wife, with a smile. "I thought something besides the perfume was troubling you."

He came back before long with a smiling face and settled himself contentedly in his place. As he did so the lady in the violet bonnet, who sat next to him, began to wave her handkerchief before her face.

"Isn't it awful?" she whispered to her companion. "Wherever one goes it is just the same—some man poisons the air with the odor of stale tobacco! Positively couldn't endure it if I hadn't some strong perfume about me as an antidote."—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Compromise.

A colored preacher of Marietta married a couple a few weeks ago. He told the groom the fee was $5. He pleaded inability to pay just then. A week or so thereafter the preacher dunned him again and told him that if he didn't pay the $5 he would take his bride away from him. The negro groom replied:

"All right, if that will settle the debt, take her."

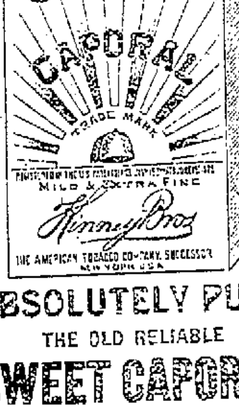
He was in earnest about it. The sweets of married life had palled upon his taste.—Atlanta Constitution.

No Good Excuse.

"What have you been doing for your grip?" asked Deacon Ironside.

"I've been taking whisky and quinine," replied his caller.

"That's good for it," said the deacon. "Whisky's always good in case of a severe cold. I never use it except at such times, and I haven't had a severe cold this winter," added the deacon plaintively.—Chicago Record.



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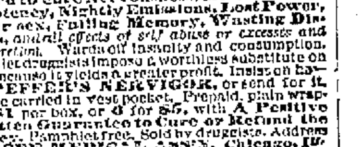

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.
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THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.
It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.
Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.
The CALKS are REMOVABLE,
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When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.
On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.
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THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES
CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.
Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.
SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief: it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

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ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
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The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple amount of things and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at sometime or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost every one sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.
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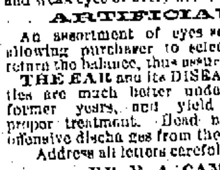

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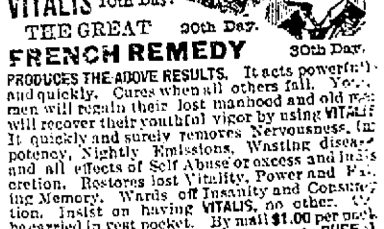

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

LATEST BID FOR NOTORIETY BY TWO QUEER ENGLISHMEN.

The Marquis of Queensberry and Oscar Wilde—A Pugilistic Patron and an Apostle of Æstheticism at Loggerheads—Their Peculiar Public Careers.

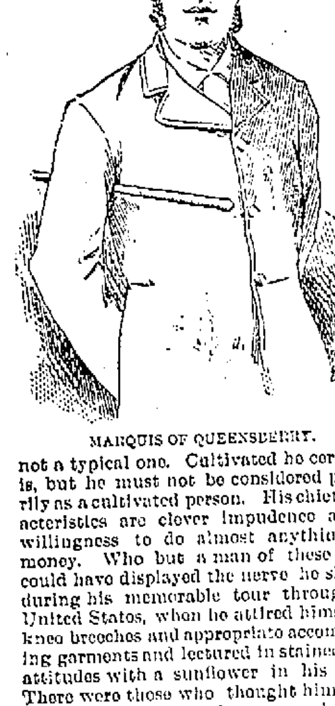
[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, March 11.—It would be hard to find two more notorious men than Oscar Wilde and the Marquis of Queensberry, whose differences, as you have no doubt been informed by cable, have just culminated in a suit for libel brought by Wilde. The present complication will no doubt add to their notoriety, if such a thing be possible.

Although the marquis is best known to the world at large because of the famous pugilistic rules that bear his name, he is identified in the minds of Londoners with all sorts of queer things. About two years ago he became so enraged at Lord Rosebery, the present premier, but then a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, as to threaten violent retaliation upon the noble secretary's person. The cause of Queensberry's anger was the action of Rosebery in creating Queensberry's son, till then only Viscount Drumlanrig—the holder of a "courtesy" title merely—an earl, thus making him outrank his father and entitling him to a seat in the house of lords. Until 1880 the marquis himself had a place in the upper house as a representative Scottish peer, but he then announced himself a free thinker, and that shut him out. When Rosebery was made a member of Gladstone's cabinet, one of his first actions was to choose for his private secretary the son of the sporting marquis. The secretary suited so well that he was shortly made the Earl of Drumlanrig. Queensberry began at once to write letters to Rosebery, the queen, Gladstone and every one else he could think of as possibly having something to say in the premises. His failure to receive replies to any of his letters caused him to declare that he knew a lot of awful facts in the biography of Rosebery, which he proposed to show up, adding that if an assault were necessary in order to draw attention to the "showing up" he was quite "prepared to commit that assault."

Lord Rosebery failed to pay any attention to Queensberry's threats, so far as the public knows, and in due time the matter died out. There are plenty of persons who think a similarly silent course on the part of Oscar Wilde when an offensive card was sent to him by the marquis of the prize ring would have inspired greater respect from the public than has the arrest of the card writer. But Wilde is a man who never lets slip a good opportunity to get an advertisement, and although the advertisement he is now receiving is not to be obtained without expense and would not be pleasing to most of us it will prove a good one if extensive dissemination be the proper standard.

Wilde is essentially a product of the second half of the nineteenth century, though, to the credit of the race and the age, he is



MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.

not a typical one. Cultivated he certainly is, but he must not be considered primarily as a cultivated person. His chief characteristics are clever impudence and a willingness to do almost anything for money. Who but a man of these traits could have displayed the nerve he showed during his memorable tour through the United States, when he attired himself in knee breeches and appropriate accompanying garments and lectured in stained glass attitudes with a sunflower in his hand? There were those who thought him a bit daft at that time, but it was seen long before the conclusion of his tour that he knew a lot.

Yet notwithstanding Wilde's keenness he was easily bunkoed during that visit to the States 12 years ago by "Hungry Joe" and has more than once said since then that the notorious confidence man had much greater ability in several directions than any one else he had ever met.

Many people have forgotten that it was Du Maurier, the author of the much discussed "Trilby," who first exploited Wilde, yet so it was. Du Maurier, though himself a very clever person, seems to have been taken in by Wilde quite as much as Wilde was deceived by "Hungry Joe," for the artist evidently accepted the posings and other nonsense of the "apostle of æstheticism" as sincere, else he would not have caricatured him, thus furnishing the desired advertisement. Gilbert and Sullivan took Wilde in similar fashion, and in their opera of "Patience" did him a similar favor. Now Wilde can laugh at them all, for his plays and books, albeit some of them, as George Parsons Lathrop has said, are "disgustingly filthy and a-reek with unnatural debasement," are exceedingly successful, and he has money a-plenty. But, after all, it would seem that he has paid a high price for it.

At the hearing in the police court the other day, at which Queensberry was held in $7,500 bail for trial for libeling Wilde, the court was crowded with well known people. Mr. Wilde, wearing a long, dark blue overcoat with velvet cuffs, drove to the police court in a carriage and pair, and with a footman as well as a coachman. Mr. Wilde began his testimony with an air of languid loftiness. When asked if he was Oscar Wilde, the author and dramatist, he replied:

"I think I am well known."

"Answer the question, please," sharply interposed Magistrate Newton.

"Yes," answered Mr. Wilde, assuming a less important air after the reproof.

English newspapers are not allowed to comment on a case of this kind when it is in court, but the impression is that Wilde will win the suit. C. W. OLDBORN.

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD STORY.

The Real Facts of the Duke of Sutherland's Democratic Marriage.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEAR WATER HARBOR, Fla., March 18.—Not less beautiful than the bay of Naples is Clear Water harbor, holding in its embrace the blue waters of the gulf of Mexico, whose coming and going leave a level beach of pure white sand.

Bass, trout, whitefish, blackfish and tarpon are such easy prey that angling in these waters becomes a pastime replete with pleasure and rich in results.

One can walk a few rods from his front porch, catch a fine bass, and then from his back porch pluck the lemon with which to dress it or sit under his own vine and fig tree and eat oranges, pineapples and bananas from his own groves.

A few miles distant is Duneden, in whose primitive little church the Duke of Sutherland's marriage with Mrs. Blair was celebrated some years ago and caused a nine days' talk in the town.

There are always more or less excitement and romance connected with a wedding, particularly a country wedding, for there it breaks in upon the half dead and alive stagnation, stimulates conversation and gossip and gives a sort of impetus to things in general. The Duke of Sutherland had been a royal target for criticism ever since his arrival in the Land of Flowers. Unsavory tales had floated across the waters about him. It was publicly stated, notwithstanding his royal connections, that he was taking a prolonged holiday from his domestic virtues, and it was known that in his solitude he had a friend "to whom to whisper solitude is sweet."

If one wished to hide himself or his belongings from the world, never was there a better spot in which to do it than Duneden. It is a place which seems to have strayed away from civilization, with no manifest desire to return within its fold.

It consists of a church, a store, a few houses and an abundance of sand, which latter forms a carpet for the store and many of the houses, arabesque designs being formed upon it by tobacco juice.

It is the last place in the world that one would select as a ducal tryst, but such it was. Dukes and duchesses are not to be measured by ordinary standards, however.

The little church of Dunedon is one of the least pretentious of its kind. Its rector at that time was an Englishman, the Rev. Mr. Noel. He was about to marry a niece of Canon Farrar, and Bishop Weed had arrived to perform the ceremony, which was to be that of the Church of England. The church had been beautifully dressed with flowers by the congregation. All of the architectural shortcomings were hidden by festoons and garlands of trailing gray moss, orange blossoms and the beautiful, creamy blossoms of the Spanish bayonet. These decorations were in honor of the rector's wedding, not the Duke of Sutherland's. The duke had asked the rector to perform the marriage ceremony for him; but, apart from conscientious scruples in the clerical breast, he declined on the ground of his own marriage, saying, however, that he would "speak to the bishop about it, and perhaps he would marry them." The bishop was approached upon the subject. He first looked grave and thoughtful, walked up and down the room two or three times and then said: "I will do it if I can legalize this affair. It is my duty to do it." He probably saw that it was a case in which Christianity could not be packed in any set of commandments. People had come from far and near to see the minister married—men, women and children in ox carts, women on horseback, with children up behind them, and some with babies in their arms, men in their shirt sleeves and boys with their school satchels slung over their backs. It was as heterogeneous a mass as ever one sees at a country circus. The minister's marriage was first celebrated; but, the other event having become noised abroad, the congregation remained as uninvited spectators.

As the ducal party, consisting of the duke, Mrs. Blair, her daughter and governess, arrived, the little, wheezy organ piped out the "Wedding March," but it was difficult at times to tell whether "Lohengrin" or "Yankee Doodle" was ahead. The choir then attempted a vocal demonstration. It sounded for all the world like a chorus of bumblebees, or "dirt daubers," as the sand lappers call them.

Finally this comical prologue ceased its divertisement, and the ducal party entered, preceded by a carroty haired girl, Miss Blair, the daughter of the bride. The bride wore a very much soiled white silk gown, but atonement was made for this by the profusion of diamonds displayed. These were supposed to be the Sutherland jewels and were really quite handsome. The service was frequently interrupted by the squalls of infants, who in some instances were soundly slapped by their parents and in others consoled with maternal nourishment.

The ceremony over, the happy pair marched down the aisle to the same classical music. The nose of the bride had a little more high bred tilt, and her head a more ducal pose than when she entered the church, owing, presumably, to the fact that she now had the name as well as the game. At the church door they entered a conveyance, which, for the want of another name, I will call a nondescript. It was a cross between a buggy and a box on wheels. The animals attached to the nondescript were quite as unique in their line. They were marsh tackeys of the lowest order, their manes and tails matted with cockle burs and their coats unfamiliar with a currycomb. The lordly manner in which the duke handled the reins, however, left the impression that he was accustomed to better horseflesh and looked upon the present situation merely as a bit of life to be taken en passant.

Perched up behind the ducal pair was a much moth eaten old hair trunk, tied to the back of the buggy by a rope. Speculation waxed high as to the contents of this antique trunk. Some said it contained family jewels and papers; others declared that it was Florida game that he was taking home with him.

Just as they were about starting the country photographer called after them: "I say! Stop a jiffy. I want your picture!" The duke good naturedly granted his request and then drove off amid the shouts of the country bumpkins, who yelled themselves hoarse for the "duke and his bride."

As un fait accompli the wedding was unique, but as a royal function it was a disappointment. Some one, doubtless in the pay of the duke or duchess, wrote a glowing account of the affair to the papers, investing it with all the glamour of a royal marriage, but the above is from an eyewitness.

The subsequent career of the ducal pair is well known, the death of the duke, the burning of the papers by the duchess and her imprisonment in consequence, etc. The quiet wedding in the quaint little Duneden church was probably one of the most restful events in the eventful lives of these two people. ELLEN GILMORE.

Curiosities of Literary Worship.

The most extravagant instance of literary relic worship on record is said to be that of a well known Englishman, who constantly wears, in a small locket attached to a chain around the neck, a portion of the charred skull of Shelley.

Of late years a great many persons have visited the former residence of the late Victor Hugo to see a tooth of that celebrity which is kept in a small glass case with this inscription: "Tooth drawn from the jaw of Victor Hugo by the dentist on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1871, at Vianden, in the gardens attached to the house of Mme. Koch, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

In the year 1816 a tooth of the famous Sir Isaac Newton was sold at auction by a relic monger of London and was purchased by an English nobleman for a sum equal to $3,650 in United States currency. The buyer had a costly diamond removed from a favorite ring and the tooth set in its place.

The wig that Sterne wore while writing "Tristram Shandy" was sold at public auction soon after the great writer's death for the sum of £2,000, and the favorite chair of Alexander Pope brought £1,000 at a sale in 1822.—St. Louis Republic.

Damage by Lightning Increased.

Damage by lightning is unmistakably increasing, according to the director of the statistical office of Berlin. Various causes are assigned, such as the employment of electricity in various industries, the continual change of form of the earth's surface by deforestation, drainage, etc., and the impurities introduced into the atmosphere by the growing consumption of coal. Professor von Bezold some time ago showed that for Bavaria the fires due to lightning increased from a yearly average of 32 in 1833 to 1843 to 132 in 1880 to 1882, while the number of persons struck by lightning and of these killed rose from 134 and 73, respectively, in 1855 to 186 and 161 in 1885. An interesting fact noted is that persons struck generally perceive neither lightning nor thunder, but receive the impression of being enveloped by fire.—Boston Transcript.

Tongs.

Tongs were said to have been invented in China B. C. 1122, but representations of them have been found on the Egyptian monuments B. C. 3200. In India they are claimed as in use since B. C. 900, and their principal employment in that country, where fires during the most of the year are superfluous, was to facilitate the handling of dead bodies in the funeral pyres. Seventy pairs of tongs, some bronze, some iron, have been taken from the ruins of Pompeii.

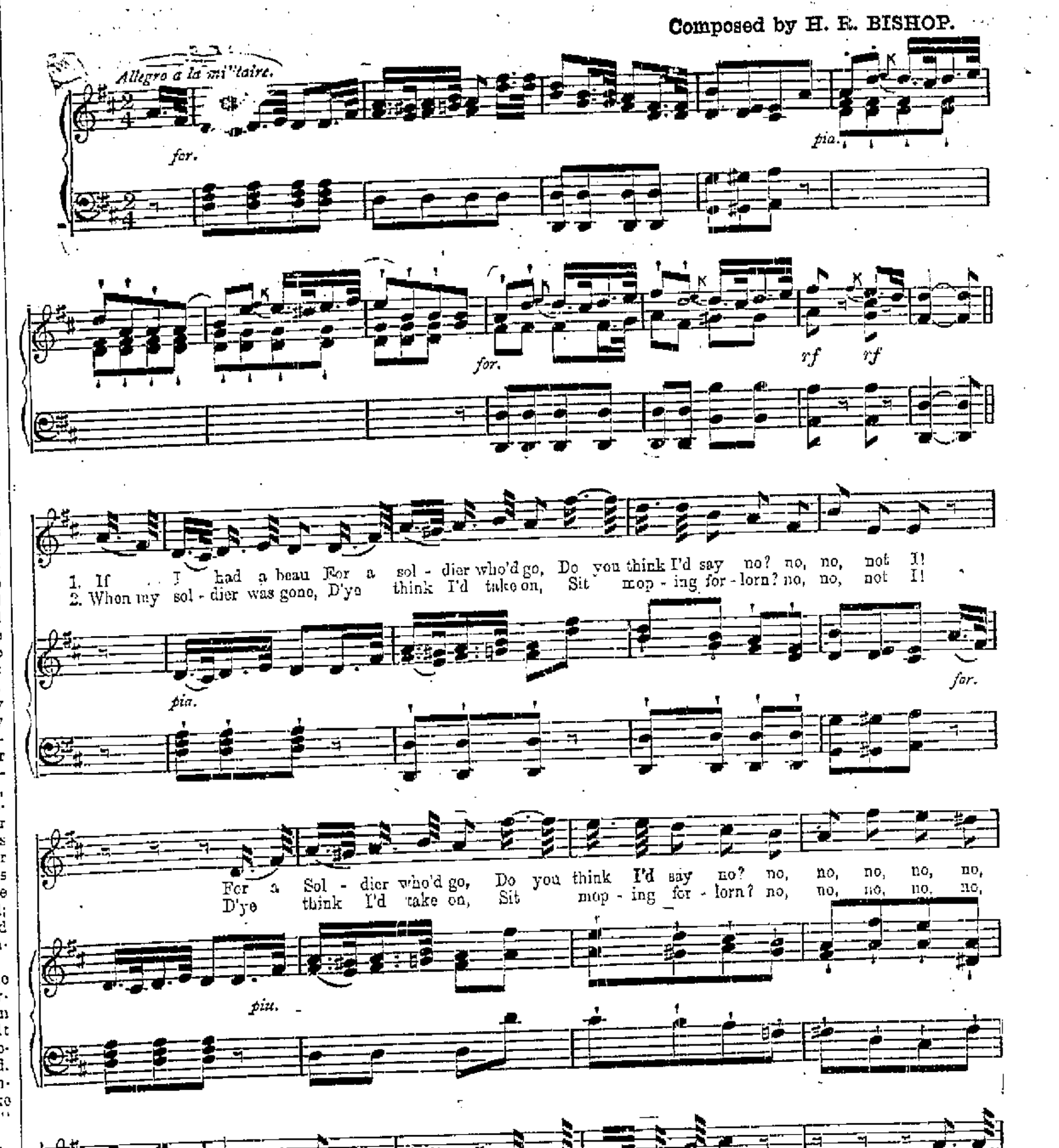
He Did.

"See here, Midgely, when do you propose to pay that bill?"

"Confound it, I proposed last night in order to pay all my bills, but she wouldn't have me."—New York Recorder.

DECORATION DAY.

Composed by H. R. BISHOP.



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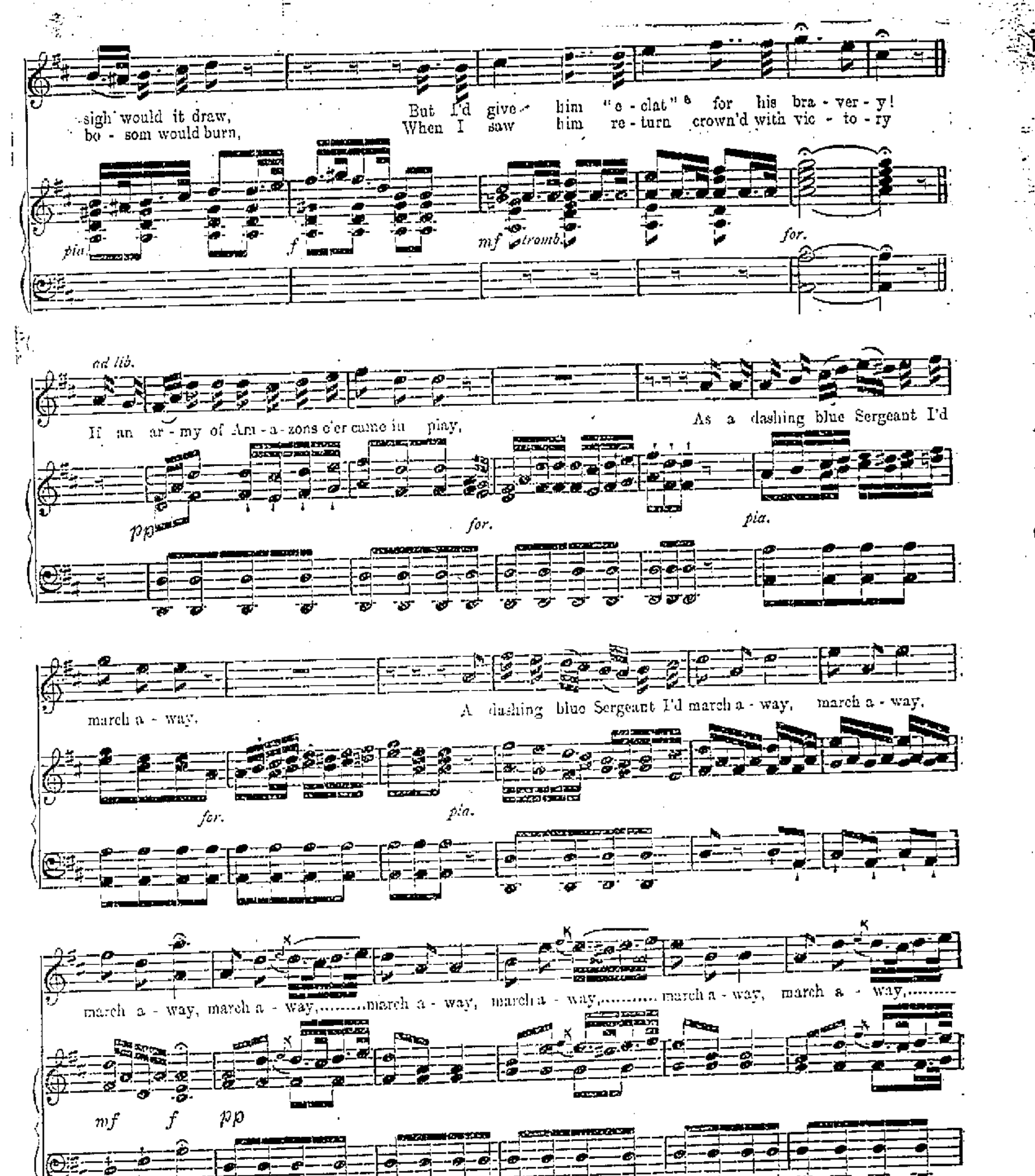


Decoration Day.—3.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

AN EASY WAY TO REPAY SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

Junius Henri Browne Discusses a Popular Form of Entertainment For Persons of Moderate Means—Between Luncheon and Dinner—A Simple and Easy Duty.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—It is 12 to 15 years since afternoon teas became a form of social entertainment in this country, in the larger cities especially. They were at first called kettledrums or drums, after the rather informal functions given by the British army officers in India, in which tea was, as usual with the Britons, the principal and most eagerly sought refreshment. What would become of the British empire and constitution without tea? They were in the beginning a new fad and fashion, but they were soon found to be so convenient, so accommodating, so much more economical than evening parties of any kind, that they have become permanent and universal. They have succeeded and almost replaced the old evening receptions of the earlier time.

Not For the Very Rich.

Afternoon teas have never, it is fair to infer, been wholly enjoyed by society—that is, by those representing the great body of guests. Nor have they who play the part of hostess been really attached to them, except for reasons purely practical. These reasons have grown in the last two years from the general dullness of business and the diminution of incomes. Consequently afternoon teas have increased and fastened themselves more firmly than ever on the community. It seems doubtful now if their hold will be released in this generation by persons of moderate means particularly. If not delightful, they are comparatively frugal, and frugality must always be liked in secret by a great many persons who pretend to be far better off than they are for the sake of making some figure in society. Any one afflicted with social ambition who has not ample means is apt to be tempted to appear otherwise, since society and poverty are as incompatible as reason and superstition. Society in any strict sense means financial profusion, if not prodigality, so that afternoon teas, which are very seldom profuse and very seldom assume to be, are necessarily a kind of social pinchbeck. The undoubted rich do not affect them, because they have no need to, and because they usually desire to be ostentatious, at least to furnish substantial evidence of their riches.

Why Men Like Them.

Afternoon teas have never materially altered since their introduction here. They generally last now, as they did at first, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and the hour is named on the card of invitation. The tea, being held between luncheon and dinner, has no need, offers no pretext for anything more than very simple refreshments, such as tea, coffee or chocolate, lemonade, cake, ices and the like. Even these, when taken however lightly, often blunt the appetite for dinner and sometimes, if more than tasted, spoil it entirely. Men who set store by and take pleasure in that meal commonly shun the refreshment table altogether and are annoyed by importunities of the hostess or her assistants to violate the rule. They even make the liability to do so a serious objection to attending a tea under any circumstances. Many men—most of them, in truth—resolutely stay away, ridiculing and abusing it roundly. They call it "water gruel reception," "Sunday school party," "old ladies' festival," "Puritanic jollity," "skimmilk function," "Quaker feast," "anxious meeting," with other revilements. Nevertheless some men go, though they are ever in a conspicuous minority, and there are those, candor compels me to say, who pretend to like it. They may like it, too, especially they who distinguish themselves by their absence. Men frequently eulogize things they take no part in, as confirmed bachelors express enthusiasm about marriage, who would not take a wife for a kingdom. What is admirable in the abstract is often odious in the concrete.

Society With One Sex.

As has been said in another article the bulk of men do not like society, positively dislike it indeed, though they share in it because their feminine kindred persuade them to. And then they recognize the impropriety of women going out alone. But women do not need any escort to a tea, which generally occurs during daylight, and their natural protectors do not seem impolite or ungallant in not accompanying them. Many a husband and a father, therefore, praises teas without stint; thinks them beneficial, interesting, delightful; hopes that in time they will supersede every other form of social entertainment, etc., for no other reason than that he keeps clear of them. Who has not heard men say they would be rejoiced if society might be carried on by one sex alone?

The wish is natural, but the thing is impossible. Afternoon teas, however, approach more nearly to the wish's realization than any other kind of social convocation has yet done. Not a few women are haunted by a dread that the slow but steady increase of masculine absenteeism may wreck teas utterly. But so long as there is a sprinkling of men this sort of function will be saved. They are constantly besought to go, and some of them yield and may continue to yield indefinitely. They may be flattered by solicitation and by the fact that their paucity is sure to make them welcome. A man could scarcely be so disagreeable, I imagine, as to be uninvitable to a tea.

If men generally did not abominate society in all its variations, they could hardly condemn teas, so mild, so diluted are those. A tea appears to be innocent and empty enough. The men come in light trousers, Prince Albert coats, in street costume merely; the women in walking gowns and bonnets, only the hostess deeming it, without fitness or consistency, indispensable to be tricked out as for a ball. Whether this is designed as a raimental sarcasm or as an intimation that she could, if she wished to, afford something better, more elaborate, than a tea nobody can tell. It may be intended as a hint that she alone enjoys the affair, and that she must therefore dress up, or down, to her enjoyment. Her feminine guests certainly look very poor, somber, forlorn in their plain garb compared with her sumptuous exterior. Or it may so advertise the circumstance that she is the hostess, and that everybody must pay obeisance to her, first and last.

The duties to be discharged at a tea are very slight and need occupy very little time. All one needs to do is to greet the hostess and her husband, if he be alive or present, walk through the drawing room, bowing to such acquaintances or friends as one may find, decline refreshments if offered, take leave of the hostess and depart. Most guests do more than this, to be sure, but more is not enjoined. They stand around, prattle gossip, exchange insincere, meaningless compliments, drink a cup of tea, nibble a biscuit, perhaps swallow an ice and then betake themselves to dinner. Few remain beyond an hour at furthest; most of them not beyond half an hour; some but 10 or 15 minutes. At a large tea they come and go continually. It is remarkable how many may be invited without suffocation. The rooms are packed at intervals, but they are speedily relieved; the pressure is never long. A tea is given so that social obligations may be discharged at small cost. An ordinary house will accommodate several hundreds in three hours when they could not get into an evening reception simultaneously. This is one of its greatest advantages and its chief excuse for being. Nobody need be excessively bored at a tea, and the reason men detest it is that it claims to represent society, commonly odious to the sex.

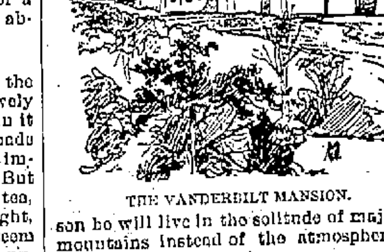
JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

IT COMES HIGH.

But Young George Vanderbilt Will Have the Finest Estate In America.

[Special Correspondence.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 18.—George Vanderbilt is 23 years old, unmarried and will soon be the owner of the finest estate in the world. He is very quiet in his tastes, preferring his books and pictures to the pleasures of society. It is for this rea-



THE VANDERBILT MANSION.

son he will live in the solitude of majestic mountains instead of the atmosphere of clubs and theaters.

For the last three years the youngest son of William H. Vanderbilt has given his attention and money to the erection of his new home at Asheville. He comes here every few months and remains a few weeks at the "Red Farm House," his temporary residence. It will probably be seven years before his home and grounds are completed, in spite of the fact that 600 workmen are employed daily upon the work. Mr. Vanderbilt will probably eat his Christmas dinner in 1896 in his palace, for it is nothing else.

He has acquired the title to 100,000 acres of land (about 160 square miles) in and around Asheville. It is said he may drive 37 miles in a straight line from his chateau and still be on his own possessions. Already 70 miles of macadam roads have been built, which are lined with brilliant hued, hardy tropical plants and myriad colored rhododendrons. These roads lead down to the valley or up hill after hill to the heaven aspiring peak of the famous Mount Pisgah, or perhaps they wind toward that blue, hazy curtain which on nearer inspection proves to be the Smoky range, or else wend their way toward the grandeur of the Black mountains.

The chateau when finished will testify to the magnificent work of man, as the scenery does to the wondrous work of nature. The house stands on an esplanade of 700 by 300 feet. This was made by cutting down the summit of a hill and filling in the depressions. A perfect level is the result. The architecture is pure Italian. It is built of Maryland limestone and is four stories high.

Let the imagination run riot, and even then one can have but a faint conception of the magnitude of this sumptuous home. As a starting point, recollect a troop of cavalry might walk though the loggias and a regiment march down the stairways. The banquet hall and reception room is as large as any ordinary church, and a city house might be comfortably ensconced in the library. The magnificent carvings about the principal entrances are in the hands of Karl Bitter. One of the guardians of the portals is a heroic statue of Jeanne d'Arc. Beyond the driveway is a terraced stairway in imitation of the famous Porto Aggatio. Possibly these two facts show the historic eclecticism of the owner. On the right is the tennis ground, with its quaint teahouse and stone fountain about 2,000 years old, brought from the vicinity of the Nile. Still farther is the conservatory, the only spot that invites criticism, it being very small and unpretentious. On the left of the chateau are situated the stables, carriage houses and dog kennels. A branch of the Southern railroad runs from Biltmore to the back of the house, thus enabling a private car to run directly to the door of the mansion. Besides the railroad one finds a stone quarry, where all the stone used for walls, roads, foundations, etc., has been procured; also a dairy of 250 cows and a brick kiln.

From the private nurseries over 1,000,000 plants and ornamental trees have been transplanted into the grounds. In another year a game preserve and hundreds of deer will be an acquisition to the parks. About that time 20 cottages, costing $20,000 each, will have been erected. These houses will be rented to the personal friends of Mr. Vanderbilt. A $100,000 church is already in an advanced state of erection, and last, but not least of his many possessions, is the country store at Biltmore owned by this millionaire.

Mr. Vanderbilt had no trouble in securing the property he wished, with one exception. Charles Collins, a thrifty negro, owns a plot of seven acres right in the middle of the rich man's domains. Collins has scornfully refused $7,500 and will continue to be Mr. Vanderbilt's nearest neighbor until he gets his own price, said to be $12,000. No one is allowed on the grounds without a special permit, and all cameras are confiscated and not returned until the visitor leaves the gates.

An impartial observer cannot but commend the young millionaire, who is improving a vast territory, giving employment to thousands of men, seemingly investing his money wisely and building the most magnificent estate in the world.

MAUDE JAMES CHILTON.

A Girl Barn Burner.

The police at Terre Haute, Ind., arrested a girl 13 years old for burning barns. She was taken from the Orphans' home six years ago by Mrs. Morgan, a widow living in the country. A year ago her barn was burned. The other day a new one was destroyed by fire, and within three hours the farm residence was three times set on fire. The girl denied her guilt, but after the police brought her to the city she confessed. She said her schoolmates had told her she was badly treated.

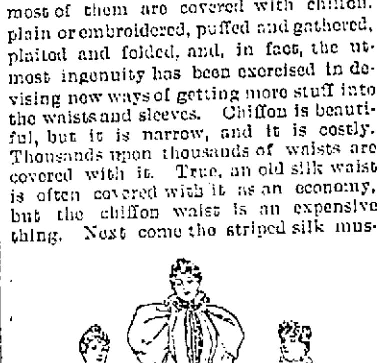
NEAR TO HER HEART.

WHY FAIR WOMAN LIKES THE FANCY WAISTS.

Suitable Combinations For These Popular Garments—A Word About Tight Fitting Corsages—New Spring Costumes—Handsome Morning Gowns.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—I know of nothing that comes nearer to a woman's heart in these days than the fancy waists. No pun is intended, for the extravagance of these waists is not a joking matter. The most of them are covered with chiffon, plain or embroidered, puffed and gathered, plaited and folded, and, in fact, the utmost ingenuity has been exercised in devising new ways of getting more stuff into the waists and sleeves. Chiffon is beautiful, but it is narrow, and it is costly. Thousands upon thousands of waists are covered with it. True, an old silk waist is often covered with it as an economy, but the chiffon waist is an expensive thing. Next come the striped silk mus-



NEW FANCY WAISTS.

lins, the grenadine and the delicate china crapes. Besides all these legions there are the waists made entirely of silk. These are sold in the stores from $3.50 to $25 each. The silk ones, like the others, are bedecked with ribbons and garnished with lace, velvet or perhaps the ubiquitous chiffon. All these are intended to be worn with skirts of different color or material, and there are few of this season's goods that will not "go" with a fancy waist. I know one young lady, a noted fine dresser. She came in from a brisk promenade the other day wearing a dark green cloth tailor suit. The skirt folded heavily all around, and the corsage had all the severity of a riding habit. In a trice that waist was off, and a fancy one of chiffon over pale shell pink silk was slipped on, and behold the young lady dressed "for company!"

Black silk, moire, henrietta cloth or brilliantine, or, in fact, anything except cotton goods, is a suitable combination with one of these waists. One very handsome waist was made of pale blue chiffon over pale blue taffeta. The waist part had three rows of shirrings at the neck and two rows at the waist, leaving the intervening space to fall into natural plaits. The elbow sleeves were plainly puffed, with a gauffered fall of chiffon, like bretelles. The collar was draped and finished with puffs at the sides, and on the shoulders were other puffs. Around the whole of the waist were set vandykes of gold galloon, the lower points falling loose and free, and in that way they added a trimming to whatever skirt was worn, the gold being suitable for any color.

Another not quite so striking had puffed chiffon elbow sleeves over pink glace and a shirred blouse waist over the same kind of silk. Around the shoulders and in front was a fichu of chiffon edged with valenciennes. A fancy silk waist was of mauve taffeta shaded to purple and gold. The front was blouse shape, and there was a very full vest of deep heliotrope silk muslin, and an extremely full basque frill around the waist. At the neck was an astonishing series of bows and plaitings of the muslin and ribbon of a pale lilac. The ends of these bows hung down loosely, blouse fashion, and were pinched in at the waist and hung from there to the knees. There are also very many new fancy vests to be worn with open jackets, like Etons, with sleeves, which, I think, are going to be much liked. One such vest had the front laid in double jabots, on the bias, and was made of pale maize and white striped grenadine. Down the front and on each side was a fine piece of point lace, and there were the inevitable rosettes at the neck and bottom of the waist.

It is taking Americans long to understand that tight fitting corsages accentuate any natural defect and are even on a perfect figure not half as pleasing as the new effects of drapery. The blouse front is the least pleasing of all. The French waist, gathered at the top and bottom, is always very becoming, and as it is quite the vogue I cannot see why every woman does not have her waists made so, but somehow they all seem to feel that it does not give sufficient opportunity for display in the way of trimming.

Once in awhile we like to know what kind of a morning gown to make. One need not go further than the one I am about to describe. It was of mouse gray twill. The back breadths were fulled on to a plaited yoke, and this was draped with a festoon of cerise china crape, scalloped with floss of the same color. Down the entire front was a plaiting of the dress

MORNING GOWN AND STREET COSTUME.

material, with a row of cerise Tom Thumb ribbon sewed on the edge of each plait. The cerise crape was festooned across the shoulders and bust, and from the center of the bust it fell in graceful jabots to the knees. There were two bands of cerise ribbon reaching from the back of the shoulders to the front of the yoke, and from the rosettes there following the outline of the plaiting to the waist, and from there meeting in front under the ends of the jabot. The sleeves were short bishops. This gown is also especially adapted to the requirements of an invalid, as the back is noncrushable. While it looks quite elaborate, it is really a very simple design.

OLIVE HARPER.

FEMININE FADS AND FRIPPERIES.

What Women Do and Wear In the Gay Social World.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mrs. William Astor is the most interviewed woman in America on social matters. She is gracious and kind, and while declining to see reporters herself is ready to give abundant information regarding her dinners, balls and receptions. This news is conveyed through her maid, who conducts the scribe about the drawing rooms and dining rooms, allowing ample time to take notes. When the reporter is a woman, Mrs. Astor's dress is spread out for inspection. She even replies to notes, provided the subject refers to social matters. The reporter, however, does not find himself in possession of her autograph in such cases, as the notes are written in the third person.

Pointed toed shoes are going out of fashion and square toed ones coming in. This has nothing to do with the common sense idea. The new shoe is quite as narrow as the razor point, but just at the end it has the appearance of having been neatly chopped off. Another radical change in footwear is in the heels. Never since the days of Louis XV of France have women worn such heels as they are wearing now. Nearly all the fine shoes have heels from 1½ to 2 inches high. In many instances they are the real Louis Quinze affair, running almost to the middle of the foot. Laced boots are quite the proper thing made in the finest materials this season. A combination of patent leather and black or tan colored cloth makes a very handsome dress boot.

The flower boa is the novelty of the hour. It is the most becoming neck adornment yet devised. Made of daisies, violets or roses, nothing could be prettier. A plaited frill of lace, either black or yellow, forms the foundation, the flowers being caught in each plait. It is tied in front with wide ribbons to match the flowers.

Speaking of neck adornment, the big rosettes worn at the throat are most unbecoming to women with full faces and chubby throats. Only a symmetrical throat supporting a delicate oval face looks well with outstanding bows and rosettes.

The fashionable masseur is busy every day from early morning until late in the afternoon. Her work is removing the adipose tissue which seems to be the inevitable accompaniment of prosperity and the bane of society women. And hers is a lucrative profession as well. She often receives as much as $3 an hour. Massage is regarded as the most efficacious and least injurious of ways to reduce flesh.

Capes are to be the spring wrap. The double and treble capes, it is said, are going out altogether, and in their stead a single cape will be worn. It will reach a trifle below the waist, with the godet folds brought out in some ingenious manner near the edge. A high collar will give style to the garment. Perforated cloth, black over colored, or black satin is a pretty material for this style of cape.

If rumor is reliable, the fin de siecle young woman has added boxing to her already long list of masculine accomplishments. Report is that in many New York homes a bevy of girls meet together twice a week with a professor of boxing to instruct them in the art.

A gracious custom among fashionable debutantes is sending all the flowers they receive at their coming out balls to the sick in the various hospitals. After the coming out ball of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt last winter 150 bouquets were distributed among the sick in the hospital founded by the Vanderbilts.

Muffs the past winter have been as huge as those carried by our grandmothers. For everyday wear the fur muff is all very well, but the really smart affair is made of silk or velvet and chiffon. Violets are a favorite decoration. When fur is used, nothing is more elegant than the sable head and tails. The muff chains are of gold, studded with precious stones. A flat band of ribbon fastened with tiny gold or silver buckles is an inexpensive way of securing a muff.

LAURA OLIVIA BOOTHE.

TRUE ROMANIES.

The Strange Race That Opposes the Refinements of Civilization.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, March 18.—There has always been somewhat of a question as to whether the so called gypsies of America are true Romanies or not, and the recent death at Providence of "Prince Williams" will no doubt start the discussion afresh, for it is averred on very good authority that he was just a plain Englishman and no Romany at all.

It was in the times of the Tudors that the gypsies (is the word a corruption of Egyptians?) crossed over from the continent to the British isles, because of rigid decrees of expulsion promulgated in Spain, Germany and France. They met a rather cold welcome, but were nevertheless allowed to stay on the earth and practice their peculiar methods of winning a livelihood, to the great disgust of the English people, as is clearly shown from the epithets applied to the nomads by the writers of those early days. One old record says of them that they "wandered uppe and downe and met once a year at a place appointed, sometimes at the Peak's hole, at Derbyshire, and at other whiles by Retbrook, at Blackheath." Another English writer spoke of them as "vagabonds, masterless men, ydle, vagraunte, loiterynge, yll disposed persons, going aboute usynge subtiltie and unlawful games or plaie," but in Scotland they were after a time received as decent and law abiding colonists and for awhile were treated with consideration. In a few years, however, when their true character became known, an act was passed for the suppression of "Egiptians, bards, minstrels and vagabond scholars."

Finally Johnnie Faw, the "Earl of Little Egipt," ran away with the daughter of a countess, and hundreds of gypsies were wiped out in the fight that followed, and the woman was imprisoned for life at Maybole, Ayrshire, in a tower built for that purpose. Yet notwithstanding this and other slaughters of gypsies there are plenty of them in the United Kingdom yet.

Instances of the kidnaping of women by gypsies in America are not wanting, and one such was reported in Missouri last year. Early in the eighties, when the drama of "The Romany Rye" was having its successful run in New York, a special attraction lay in the fact that the part of the gypsy princess was played by Marie Lovell, the daughter of the chief of a band that used to rove over New Jersey. Two years ago, when this girl, who was really quite pretty, was well grown, she eloped or was abducted from the gypsy's camp, and Chief Lovell raised a great to do about it. Whether she was ever found by the sorrowing Romanies that made up the camp I never heard, but for months after her disappearance old man Lovell prowled about the country with a gun looking for her and the man she went away with.

J. B. PARKE.

EIGHTY MINERS DEAD.

Frightful Explosion in a Wyoming Mine.

Nearly Every Man Near the Mouth of the Cave Killed.

Rescue Parties Making an Effort to Reach the Unfortunates—It Will Take Three Days to Make an Opening.

Evanston, Wyo., March 21.—At about 6 o'clock last evening a frightful explosion occurred in the Central Pacific mine at Red Canyon, five miles north which shook the earth and caused the frightened people to rush into the streets. It wrecked the power plant, fan house and several other buildings entailing a heavy loss and blocked the slopes and entrances to the lower workings by wreckage and caves. It killed nearly every man in the neighborhood of the mouth of the shaft and imprisoned all the miners below, supposed to number eighty, all of whom it is believed are dead.

At least three days will be required to clear away the wreckage to the lower workings and reach the bodies in the mine. Edwin Cox, outside carpenter; James Bruce, outside boss; James W. Clark, William Sellers, Jr., James Gornly, O. Maltley, foreman Jerry Crawford and Andrew Mason were killed in the power house.

Two thousand people lived near the mouth of the mine, and throngs of distracted women and children gathered weeping and wailing at the mouth of the pit. As soon as possible a rescue party was organized and managed after three hours to make their way a short distance down the slope to bring up the bodies of James Limb and Fred Morgan, burned, blackened and torn almost beyond recognition.

The men in the volunteer party went down the main entrance and began to shovel out slopes, which will require several days, as the mine is 2,000 feet deep with nine levels each a mile and a half long.

The following are among the men in the mine: Willard Brown, John Lock, Joseph Highton, Geo. Hides, John Fearn, Aaron Butler, John Critchley, E. Sloan, John Dexter, Charles Clark, Thomas James and Samuel Hutchinson, Geo. Hardy, William Langdon and son, John Feebo, William Weedup, John Martin, Jr. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a blast setting fire to dust since the mine was well ventilated and was supposed to be free from gas.

It was this afternoon figured out from the company's lists and payrolls that sixty-one men perished in the mine disaster at Red Canyon last evening. Eight were killed on the outside whose names are already given.

The bodies of the following have been recovered: Willard Brown, Baptiste Julian, James Limb, Anglo Dermedo and two boys, Wm. Grieves and a son of J. R. Coye. The following married men with large families are also known to have been in the mine: Henry Burton, Samuel Holston, Geo. Hardy, David Lloyd, Wm. Sellers, Jr., Wm. Langdon, Thos. Hutchins, Samuel Bates, Walter Miller, Henry Soethrne, Aaron Butt, Geo. Critchet, Hugh Steane, and Wm. Ferris, and the following unmarried men: Jno. Morris, Wm. Graham, Marshall Langdon Geo. Hymes, Jno. G. Locke, Albert Clark, David Lowey Jr. The greater part of the men who perished were covered with debris at the seventh level where they were gathered awaiting the car. Work is being pushed with all possible speed to recover the bodies. There is no fire in the mine.

Suit Against the City.

On the 26th day of January last a horse of S. Henrickson, a Kenosha county farmer, became frightened on Sixteenth street and ran into a ditch. The animal fell and its head came in contact with a catch basin cover and was killed. Notice has been served upon the city by Ritchie & Hock asking for a settlement, it being alleged that the street was in a dangerous condition. The horse was valued at $50.

ONLY ONE WAY.

To Purify the Blood, Increase Flesh and Strength, and to Cure Indigestion.

Secret Patent Medicine Will Not Do It.

There is a Simpler and Better Way.

There is only one way to purify the blood, only one way to increase flesh, and that is through the stomach and digestive organs. Why? Because the stomach and digestive organs make blood and flesh, bone, nerves and sinew. Did you ever see a person blessed with a healthy, vigorous stomach and digestion who had impure blood, muddy, sallow complexion, or who had weak nerves, sleepless nights and the thousand and one pains and aches arising from poor digestion? No, because perfect digestion converts the food eaten into pure blood, strong nerves and muscles and all the flesh a person needs to have for health, symmetry and beauty.

Every person knows whether or not his or her digestion is what it should be, but every person does not know what is the safest and best way to secure and preserve a healthy condition of the digestive organs. It is not done by the use of any wonderful secret patent medicine, but by the use of certain harmless digestive principles which, taken at meals, will digest the food anyway, regardless of the weak condition of the stomach.

Dr. Brooks recommends a combination of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure aseptic pepsin and Golden Seal, prepared in convenient tablet form and sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

These pleasant tasting tablets are to be dissolved in the mouth after each meal and mingling with the food in the stomach, digest it perfectly. There is nothing wonderful about this. Any physician or chemist knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do this because repeatedly tested and proved, and thousands of cured dyspeptics have found it to be true also.

Dr. Harlandson states that these tablets increase flesh because they digest flesh-forming food like eggs, meat and ordinary everyday food; for the same reason they purify the blood and strengthen weak nerves. In no other way can it be done, because flesh, blood and nerves are obtained from the food we eat.

Dr. Jennison once stated that he believed a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets would give more real benefit than $50 worth of ordinary doctor's fees.

These tablets may be found at any drug store.

WANT FUNDS.

Bishop Nicholson Issues Another Notice.

Bishop Nicholson has issued another notice to the clergy and laity concerning the condition of the mission funds. Notwithstanding the statement which the board of missions sent out last month, the funds are depleted. At the time the statement was made to the clergy the shortage was $450. Since then it has increased to $800. Bishop Nicholson says: "The quarterly stipends due March 1 are being paid and they must be paid, even if borrowed money has to do it. Obligations honorably made must be honorably met. There would be no shortage and no need of one dollar of borrowed funds if the clear and business-like statement of the diocesan board of missions was duly and effectually heeded."

List of Jurors.

The following is the list of jurors drawn to serve at the spring term of the circuit court:

First Ward—George Hosmer, A. Buse.

Second Ward—B. F. Buckingham, Jos. Cooper.

Third Ward—Chas. Epstein, D. B. Hetzel.

Fourth Ward—W. H. Jenks, John Stoffel.

Fifth Ward—W. Carpenter.

Sixth Ward—George Fish, H. Ratcliff, John Corse.

Seventh Ward—W. J. Baumann, Herman Last, Frank Crouch.

Burlington—Henry Kies, J. E. Bartholf.

Caledonia—V. Smerchek.

Dover — D. K. Beaty, John Brice, Brooks Sheard.

Mt. Pleasant—R. E. Roberts.

Norway—Math. Spillum, Albert Anderson, Samuel Rygh.

Raymond—Peter Michael, John Kime, Edward Brice, John Hay.

Rochester—William Bell, A. J. Robertson.

Waterford—Peter Baker.

Yorkville—A. Giddings, James Hurd, Henry Fischew, E. W. Treat.

RAILROAD FIGURES.

Statistics just published show that the mileage of the railways of the globe at the end of 1892 was 406,416, or one mile of railway to every 3516 inhabitants. The smallest railway mileage is possessed by Puerto Rico, which has only 11 miles; the largest by the United States, which, with 174,784 miles at the close of 1892, were far ahead of any other country. Next, but at a great interval, comes Germany, with 27,155 miles, followed by France, with 24,018 miles. The United Kingdom comes fourth, with 20,325 miles, and Russia fifth, with 19,656 miles. There are in Europe altogether 144,380 miles of railway: in North and South America, 218,910 miles; in Asia, only 23,299 miles, of which 17,768 miles are in British India; in Australia, 12,685 miles; and in Africa, 7,212 miles. The islands of Malta, Jersey and Man have, between them, 68 miles. Persia has but 21, Hawaii 56 miles.

Belgium is far ahead of other countries with regard to the length of railway lines per 100 square miles of area, standing at 29.6 miles. The United Kingdom follows, with 16.7; then Holland, with 14; Germany, 13.2; Switzerland, 13; France, 11.6; and Denmark, with 8.4 miles per 100 square miles. The southern countries of Europe are not well provided with railways. Italy has the most, 7.7 miles per 100 square miles; and is followed by Austria, with 6.8 miles. Spain has only 2.4; European Turkey, 1.1; Russia, 1 mile. The 174,784 miles of railway of the United States represent only 6 miles for every 100 square miles, and the 17,768 miles of British India 1.1 mile. The lowest figures in this respect are the 0.2 mile of South Australia, the Transvaal, Asia Minor, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Venezuela. These countries are wide apart, but they resemble each other for want of railway enterprise.

The mileage of railways per 10,000 inhabitants is given in the Railway News as follows: "West Australia comes first with 111.8; Queensland next with 55.9 miles. Yet West Australia has only 660 miles of line, while British India, with its 17,768 miles, has only 1.1 mile of railway for every 10,000 inhabitants. As a contrast, British North America, with its 14,876 miles of railway, possesses 30.8 miles for every 10,000 population. The two countries worst off for railways are apparently Japan and the Dutch Indies, the mileage to every 10,000 inhabitants being in either case only 0.4. This, of course, leaves out of the comparison China, which, with its vast territory and hundreds of millions of population, has only 124 miles of railway."

PATRIOTIC SHORT-STOPS.

There are 68,403 postoffices.

We have 175,441 miles of railroad track.

Less than one-half of our farms are mortgaged.

We produced in 1888 1,619,496,130 bushels of corn.

In 1894 7,527,211 bales of cotton were raised and packed.

In the year 1893 our mint coined of gold and silver $43,685,179.

The parents of this country are blessed with 22,447,392 children.

We raised in the Carolina and Georgia 128,590,431 pounds of rice.

We export $972,861,378 worth of goods and import only $746,736 293.

The farm lands of this country are estimated to be worth $13,279,252,649.

The real and personal property in this country is assessed at $17,139,903,495.

Only about one-fifth of our country is straight up and down, like Switzerland.

There are only 71,895 divorced women in this country: there might have been more.

The fishermen along our coasts and in our waters catch $45,000,000 worth of fish every year.

We have not a debt of $6,000,000,000, like France, nor yet of £587,000,000, like England.

The farmers and stock raisers of this country have live stock valued at $2,208,767,573.

We have not had thirty-one administrations in twenty-four years, like the people of France.

Our coal mines produce 113,237,845 tons of bituminous coal and 46,850,450 tons of anthracite.

No nation save Great Britain coins a greater amount of gold every year than the United States.

Our saving banks have $1,739,006,705 deposited with them as the surplus savings of our people.

Between the years 1849 and 1894 the silver mines of this country have yielded $1,151,817,575 of silver.

There were according to the eleventh census only 40,741 men and 32,304 women in our almshouses.

Instead of one Italy, as Europe has, we have two, the Gulf coast and the coast of Southern California.

The total valuation of all the farm products of every description was by the last census $2,460,107,454.

WAS MOSTLY WIND.

The War Talk So Very Current at the Capital.

DIPLOMACY IS QUIETLY AT WORK

And Uncle Sam Is Not Doing the Donnybrook Fair Act Just Yet—Nicaragua Case One We Can Hardly Interfere With Consistently and the Venezuelan Matter Not Fully Developed—New Treaty to Negotiate About the Seals.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The cabinet meeting yesterday lasted but two hours, every member being present except Secretary Carlisle, who was in New York. The session is said to have been uneventful, thereby disappointing the expectations of those who looked for some decided aggressive action in foreign affairs. It is also said that there was an entire absence of friction between the members, although the principal subjects under discussion—relating to the various complications in which we have become involved with certain foreign countries—were well calculated to exhibit divergence of individual views. It is presumed that the attitude of Great Britain toward Venezuela and Nicaragua was canvassed, but as far as can be gathered the secretary of state had no new matter touching this to impart.

When Our Own Ox Was Gored.

It was not believed to be necessary to tak any positive action in the absence of an explicit statement of the purposes of Great Britain. As far as the Nicaraguan matter is concerned it is not believed that our government is disposed to take issue with Great Britain as to her right to demand an indemnity for the unjust treatment of her consular agent and citizens, inasmuch as the United States has already repeatedly gone on record as insisting on its own right in such cases to secure reparation for improper treatment of its citizens. The only point upon which there can be a question is as to the method of collecting the indemnity, but there is reason to believe that, in view of the cabinet, the subject need cause no real trouble, as Nicaragua doubtless will agree to meet reasonable demands from Great Britain, when it is made clear to her by our department of state that she cannot otherwise rely upon the moral support of the United States.

Persona Non Gratas Get a Respite.

The situation as to Venezuela is believed to be giving the cabinet more concern by far, but, as already stated, it is the disposition to take no arbitrary action in the absence of a statement from Great Britain. In view of the more weighty matters now engaging the attention of the administration it is stated that foreign ministers in Washington are likely to be at least for the present left undisturbed in their relations with our government. No answer beyond a purely perfunctory one acknowledging the receipt of our communication and promising to make investigations has been returned by Spain to our demand in the Allianca affair, and while under ordinary conditions this might be resented by our government, a disposition was shown by the cabinet to make all due allowance for the fact that as a result of the overturning of the Spanish cabinet the subordinates there dare not do anything to compromise the incoming cabinet.

War Talk Simply Wind.

All of which seems to indicate that the war talk is harmless—just an exhibition of patriotism that will not figure in the real work of getting at a solution of the little difficulties that are now claiming the attention of the state department. The opinions of those whose opinions are worth something is that the state department has patriotism enough and brains enough to settle everything with "peace and honor."

NEW TREATY ABOUT THE SEALS.

Congressional Failure to Appropriate Makes Negotiations Necessary.

A new treaty is to be negotiated between Great Britain and the United States relating to the seal fisheries, the meetings to be held in this city and to be participated in by representatives of Canada as well as the United States and Great Britain. Owing to the prolonged siege of illness through which Secretary Gresham has passed, which may make it desirable for him to take a rest, the meeting will probably be deferred until the summer or fall. The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of congress on the Behring sea seizure claims. The original claims which, with interest, amounted to $750,000, were scaled down to $425,000, and President Cleveland advised payment in his message to congress, but an amendment to carry out the president's recommendation was defeated. It was then sought to provide for an international commission to adjust the terms of settlement, but this, too, failed, leaving the matter still open.

The purpose of the treaty would be therefore to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized sealers. After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. While it is felt that this is an unfortunate delay in adjusting the claims, yet it appears to be the only means of advancing them to an honorable settlement consistent with the kindly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. Another phase of the situation which may come up simultaneously with the adjustment of the claims is the framing of a new modus vivendi, or other means of protecting the seal herds in Behring sea.

Experts appear to agree that the seals will be exterminated soon unless energetic steps are taken, as the protection afforded by the regulations agreed on by the Paris court of arbitration seem to be insufficient, even when most carefully executed. A longer closed season is deemed essential. Moreover, the evidence secured since the Paris tribunal sat shows that the sixty-mile limit from the seal islands, within which the seals cannot be killed, is not enough to secure protection. There is some doubt, however, as to this matter being made a subject of negotiation at present, although the entire question is under consideration in London.

That Man Garza Surely Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Under date of San Jose, Costa Rica, March 10, United States Minister Baker confirms the report of the death of Catarino E. Garza, the notorious Mexican revolutionist and outlaw, who for a long time operated on the northern border of Mexico along the Rio Grande. Garza and eleven officers, including Dr. Pereira Castro and a General Moreira, were killed in an attack on Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—General H. V. Boynton, corresponding secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has been authorized by General Rosecrans, its president, to appoint the next annual reunion of that society at Chickamauga, Ga., on Sept. 18, being the day before the dedication of the National Military park.

Sub Station at Bay City.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On April 1 a sub-station of the postoffice will be established at Bay City, Mich., with money order facilities, in lieu of the postoffice known as Portsmouth, which is to be discontinued from that date.

INDICATIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Dun & Co. Say They Grow More Distinct in the Business World.

NEW YORK, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Indications of improvement in business grow more distinct. The most obtrusive of them—the speculative advance in cotton and in stocks—is the least reliable, nor can either of these be said to reflect actual improvement in business conditions. Railroad earnings are scarcely better, and speculation is largely based on expectations of a more effective monopoly in coal and some other products.

More valuable indications are that the volume of domestic trade gains a little; money is in much better legitimate demand, and the force of hands at work gradually increases in some industries and in others is restricted only by strikes; which are presumably temporary. The rise in cotton to 6 81 cents seems to have scarcely any contact with the facts of demand and supply, but a very substantial basis, nevertheless, if, as some maintain, more cotton had been sold in this country for future delivery than could be produced here until another crop comes.

The rise in wheat, which started with the report of wheat in farmers hands, has been followed by reaction, so that prices are lower than they were prior to that report. Corn has not followed, but after a rise to 51 5-8 cents holds the price of a week ago. Pork has declined 25 cents per barrel, and lard 10 cents per 100 pounds. The advance in wages of coke workers raises the cost of fuel for a large proportion of the iron manufacturers, but as yet does not affect prices of iron or its products, as no increase in demand appears.

The rise in cotton has stimulated buying of goods and given confidence to agents. Heavy transactions and some advances in price appear in southern coarse goods, but not as yet in the finest. While many orders are detained by labor difficulties, there is also much complaint of cancellations. Sales of wool gradually decrease, and for the week are smaller than last year. Failures during the past week have been 278 in the United States, against 244 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 50 last year.

CASTILLO TO BE PREMIER.

The Eminent Spaniard Charged with Organizing a New Cabinet.

MADRID, March 23.—The queen regent has charged Senor Canovas del Castillo with the formation of a cabinet to replace the Sagasta ministry that resigned on Monday last, in consequence of troubles growing out of the attacks on the army by newspapers. Senor Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born in 1830. He made his debut in 1854 as chief editor of The Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the cortes.

He held several important positions under the government and in 1864 he was minister of finance and the colonies. He drew up the law for the abolition of the traffic in slaves. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy in the full constituent assembly in 1868 in the face of a triumphant revolution.

For a number of years Sagasta and Castillo have alternated in holding the office of prime minister, and the queen regent is simply following a long-established precedent in calling Castillo as the successor of Sagasta.

Solons of the Prairie State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 23.—In the house bills were introduced: To amend the civil service bill in conformity with the recommendation of Governor Altgeld that limits be put on the salaries of the officials created, etc.; limiting railroad fare within incorporated cities to 5 cents between all stations; to levy a tax on bachelors; providing a tax of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings of racing associations, and limiting racing to thirty days each year. Many other bills were introduced, it being the last day for introduction. Both houses adjourned to Monday afternoon, the senate adjourning without transacting any business.

Strike of Illinois Miners Imminent.

SPRINGFIELD, March 23.—A strike of miners in this district seems imminent. The operators of two shafts have reduced the net price of mining to 33 cents, a reduction of 7 cents, to take effect April 1, and others may follow suit. Fifty men in one of the shafts where the reduction has been made have quit work and the miners of the district held a mass meeting and appointed committees to visit the men still working in the two shafts and endeavor to induce them to strike. A delegate meeting of all the miners in the district will be held here Monday.

Low Rates on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Competition on the Ohio river between here and Louisville has brought freight and passenger rates almost to nothing, and there is talk of going soon to the chromo business. Freight at 2 and 3 cents per 100 and passage to Louisville with berth and meals for $1 are the present figures.

Demand the Old Scale.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 23.—Delegates representing 1,000 Beaver Valley miners have held a meeting and decided that unless the old scale of wages is restored a strike will be ordered at once. The miners are getting 50 and 65 cents a ton and want the old rate of 60 and 70 cents.

Mrs. Von der Ahe a Divorcee.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—In the circuit court a petition for divorce from her husband, Chris Von der Ahe, the base ball magnate and president of the St. Louis Browns, was granted to Mrs. Von der Ahe. She charged him with violations of his marriage vows.

No Sign Needed.

Peddler—Want any "Please Shut the Door" signs?

Jinson—Don't need 'em.

"Your door hasn't any spring."

"People always shut it when they go out."

"That's queer."

"I'm a tax assessor. They shut it with a slam."—New York Weekly.

Willing to Take a Liberal View.

"How do you like this great symphony, uncle?" asked the girl as she and her elderly country relative sat in the concert hall.

"Well," replied her uncle, with the air of one who speaks with conviction, "I guess it must be a great symphony, for it ain't worth shucks as music."—Chicago Record.

From Neck to Nothing.

'Twas wondrous strange—the bright lamps shone
On all the splendor of the town,
And every woman in that throng
Was glorious in costly gown.

And yet amid that show of wealth,
Oh, what a noticeable lack!
For there was not a woman there
That had a whole dress to her back.
—Boston Budget.

Too Late.

Tommy—Do you say your prayers every night?

Jimmy—Yes.

"And does your maw say hers?"

"Yes."

"And does your paw?"

"Naw! Paw don't need to. It's almost daylight when he gits to bed."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Left Handed.

Mrs. Sputta—You hard hearted old thing!

Mr. Sputta—That isn't a very high compliment to yourself.

Mrs. Sputta—Why not?

Mr. Sputta—Because you are supposed to have my heart, and I yours.—Boston Courier.

Alas!

Night after night ere I was wed
I used to keep the stair,
And when I rang the bell I found
The same old girl was there.
Ah! would that now as I come home
Each night unto my fare
I might but see with my poor wife
The same old girl was there.
—Brooklyn Life.

The Center of Culture Shifting.

His Mother (after the caller had gone away)—Harpie, dear, Miss de Pahree spoke to you in French. Why didn't you answer her in French?

Calumet Avenue Four-year-old—I couldn't understand her, mamma. She speaks a miserable patois.—Chicago Tribune.

TREASON IN CAMP.

Cuban Rebels Sold Out by an Unfaithful Leader.

HIS LIFE LIKELY TO BE A FORFEIT.

Sanguilly, the Cuban-American, Alleged to Have Been in the Pay of the Spanish Government and to Have Robbed His Compatriots—Thousands of Government Rifles Disappear at Havana—Progress of the Insurrection.

TAMPA, Fla., March 23.—General Sanguilly, who was the revolutionists' leader in the Havana district of Cuba and who was arrested and tried by civil court along with Aguirre, who was arrested with him, is said by passengers just arrived from Havana to have collected $20,500 on the Thursday night preceding his arrest. He then told his fellow-insurrectionists to be ready for action on Sunday. On Sunday, Feb. 24, however, he was arrested, and at the instance of American Consul Williams has been accorded a civil trial instead of a trial by martial code.

Relied on to Lead the Rebels.

It has transpired according to the latest information from Havana that General Sanguilly was not only the apostle of the revolutionist propaganda for the Havana department, but when the uprising came he was relied on to lead the forces of insurrection on the field. Being a battle-scarred veteran of the revolution of 1868 the insurrectionists trusted and revered General Sanguilly. Confidence in him was absolute.

A Traitor to the Cause All the Time.

The statement now comes that the insurrectionists have discovered that General Sanguilly, for about eight years, has been receiving $200 per month from the Spanish government to keep it advised of any plots against the government by the Cubans. In support of this statement is quoted the fact that while now in prison General Sanguilly is daily visited by prominent ladies of Havana, that he is daily banqueted in prison, that his family visits him at will, and that his son sleeps with him nightly.

Funds Offered Marti by Garcia.

The insurrectionists, who thus are convinced that they were betrayed by Sanguilly, claim now to have learned more of the collection of funds by Sanguilly. Manuel Garcia, the outlaw under an edict of Spain, would have had naught to fear from a new government by the insurrectionists and hence desired their success in the present effort for freedom. It is now stated by a man just arrived here that the rebels have learned that Garcia, shortly before his death early this month, offered General Marti, the head of the revolution, the sum of $35,000.

Sanguilly's Life in Dire Peril.

General Marti, it is said, refused. Garcia subsequently gave the money to General Sanguilly for the same purpose. Soon afterward Garcia was killed, and the rebels, it is asserted, believed that Sanguilly kept or turned over to the Spanish government this and other moneys collected by him. The insurrectionists interested are now determined that if Sanguilly is released his life shall pay the forfeit for what they deem to be his treachery to their cause.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SOME RIFLES.

Spanish Arms Take Themselves Wings and Fly Away—Cuban Situation.

What has become of 9,700 rifles that have been for two years past stored in Havana? That is a question that is said now to be puzzling the Spanish government. Two years ago the agent in Havana of a Spanish arms manufacturing company contracted with the Cuban government to supply 10,000 rifles. Before the delivery, however, a rival gun firm won over the government, and when Agent Larranaga, for the original contractors, delivered his goods they were refused on the pretext of some defect, and the other firm's goods were accepted.

The rejected arms were stored away and recently the government bethought itself to ascertain the condition and whereabouts of the stored arms. The raid on the storehouse has recently been made public and the alleged fact that only seventy-five guns were found. It now transpires that there were only 300 rifles found of the 10,000 rifles stored.

For the next two months it is stated there will be slow progress in the revolution, as the Cubans do not intend now to assume the aggressive. Early in June, the opening of the rainy season, the Spanish troops not acclimated will be on the field exposed to the elements, and yellow fever is relied upon to more strongly against their force and to kill more troops than the Cubans might with rifles. The new Spanish guns of delicate mechanism are expected to rust and fail in the heavy rains, while the Cuban rifles of American make are relied upon for better service.

News from Havana gives a report from Santiago that General Garrich made a sortie from Baia last Monday with a force of 100 cavalry and 120 infantry. The troops overtook the rebels at Solis and killed five men in a short time. Among the dead were the rebel leaders Manuel and Macheco, and the aide-de-camp Setrada. All of the arms and ammunition of the rebels were captured.

The chief of the insurgents, Amador Guerra, with 300 mounted men, attacked the village of Campechuela and created a great panic among the inhabitants. Numerous families escaped and took refuge on an American bark in the harbor. A band of the insurgents demanded the surrender of Lieutenant Tarrago, who was stationed there with forty men of the regiment of Havana. Tarrago was called upon to order the regiment to deliver up their arms. This he refused and the regiment declared they would die rather than surrender.

Herminee Leyva, who was sent to Cuba by the Autonomist party to study the situation, has arrived at Havana, and reports that the insurrection is more of a race war than a political revolution, more negroes being found in the camps of insurgents than whites. The insurgents were very poorly armed and their stores of ammunition were scanty.

Called to Explain About the Allianca.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to The World dated Havana, March 22, says: The commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito has been called to Havana to explain the Allianca affair.

Four More Bodies from the Mine.

EVANSTON, Wy., March 23.—Four more bodies have been brought out of the Red Canon mine, making twenty-three bodies recovered. There are good prospects that the other bodies will be recovered, as the ventilation in the mine is getting better.

FESTIVITY FOLLOWS FIGHTING.

End of the Latest Revolution in Peru Celebrated Joyously at Lima.

LIMA, March 23.—The streets of Lima have a festive appearance. Revolutionary troops are fraternizing with the residents, and cries of "Viva Peru," "Viva Pierola," resound through the streets. Bands are playing the national anthem. All this follows dreadful scenes of bloodshed. The change in the government is the result of a three-days battle in Lima. The revolutionary forces, led by Pierola, entered the city at dawn Sunday morning. Their entrance was not suspected by the guards in the city, as a heavy fog concealed their movements. When the forces reached the principal square they seized the Church of the Towers and other favorable positions. Immediately a desperate battle began, which lasted all through the day and part of the night.

It was intensely dark, and as the gas supply was cut the streets, houses, and other buildings were without illumination. When the fighting ceased at night drunken soldiers roamed through the streets, firing shots recklessly. The battle was renewed at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and continued all through the day. The night was one of terror. Depredations by the government forces marked the opening of hostilities on Tuesday. The troops sacked the Union and National clubs and many of the shops. Then the diplomats and the papal nuncio, Mgr. Macchi, intervened. An armistice was arranged for twenty-four hours, and during this time the war was brought to an end by a compromise.

The provisional government, formed through the intervention of the diplomats and the papal nuncio, has been organized and is already in operation. Senor Candio is provisional president and also acts as minister of foreign affairs. The Caceres regime is represented in the new government by Luis Felipe Villaran and Ricardo W. Espanoza. For the revolutionary party Bustamente Y. Salazar and Dr. Malpartida have been selected.

As a result of the three days' fighting more than 1,500 combatants were killed and wounded on both sides. The Red Cross ambulance service rendered great aid during the battle. Many of the soldiers, ignorant of the significance of the symbol on the ambulances, fired on them. During the fighting all of the foreign legations were exposed. The American legation was in a particularly dangerous position. Mrs. McKenzie, wife of the United States minister, narrowly escaped being shot.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN KANSAS.

Three Counties Declared To Be Infected With the Disease.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 23.—Unless the judgment of Professor W. S. Mayo, veterinarian at the state agricultural college, is at fault pleuro-pneumonia has been located in Kansas. The dread disease has, it is said, made its appearance in Geary, Waubansee and Morris counties.

Professor Mayo reports that, in his judgment, the district is infected with typical pleuro-pneumonia. Eight head of cattle affected with the disease, he declares, have died, about fifty head are now suffering with it, and about 200 head have been exposed.

A rigid quarantine has been established against the infected portions of the three counties named, and it is the hope of the authorities that they may stamp out the disease without any further spread. Governor Morrill has notified the authorities at Washington.

Northwestern Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Members of the Northwestern Associated Press met at the Grand Pacific hotel for the transaction of routine business of the organization. There were present at the meeting editors, proprietors and publishers of many of the most prominent papers in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. President Richardson, of Wisconsin, opened the convention with a brief address of welcome. Later he resigned as president, but not as director. Secretary H. W. Glendenning, of the Springfield Register, resigned as secretary and treasurer. This directory vacancy was filled by the election of W. O. Davis, of the Bloomington Pantagraph. M. M. Ham, of the Dubuque Herald, resigned from the board and his son, C. D. Ham, was elected to the vacancy. W. E. Southwell, of the Burlington Hawkeye, was elected a member of the board.

Woman Lobbyist Shown No Favors.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—Upon the opening of the house Speaker Richards announced that in view of the disturbance caused by outsiders being admitted to the floor of the house, he would hereafter enforce the ironclad rule to admit no one except senators. Later a scene was created by the speaker stopping proceedings to direct the sergeant-at-arms to remove a woman who had taken a seat and who was busily engaged in talking to Benedict, of Douglas county. It was Mrs. Richardson, of Omaha, a lawyer, and though she at first, when approached by the sergeant-at-arms, persisted in remaining, she finally withdrew.

Confederate Flowers for Chicago.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, has arrived here for the purpose of arranging for floral tributes to be sent to Chicago on the occasion of the dedication of the Confederate monument to be unveiled in Chicago on the 30th of May. The fund for the building of this monument was raised chiefly through the instrumentality of Colonel Underwood, a prominent ex-Confederate soldier of Kentucky. A car load of flowers will be sent from Savannah, and Atlanta, New Orleans and other southern cities will make contributions.

Sold Milk from Consumptive Cows.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Every cow of a herd of eleven at the State University dairy in the outskirts of the city has been condemned to death by the inspector of the board of health on account of tuberculosis. All the cows had the disease in an advanced stage, and the proprietor admitted that he had been serving customers with the milk, although he knew the cows were diseased.

Arizona Left Without Funds.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 23.—Amid scenes of wild disorder the eighteenth session of the assembly came to an abrupt termination at 1 o'clock in the morning. To prevent the removal of the penitentiary from Yuma to Prescott its opponents filibustered until the limit of the session was reached without passing the general appropriation bill. The territory is thus left without funds for the coming two years.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following are the weather indications for 24 hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Illinois—Fair; warmer weather; southerly winds, increasing in force; showers in northern portion tonight. For Lower Michigan—Warmer, fair weather; southerly winds. For Upper Michigan—Local showers; warmer weather; southerly winds. For Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness; local showers; southerly winds, increasing in force; warmer in eastern portion. For Iowa—Local showers; high winds, shifting to westerly, with conditions favorable for severe local storms; cooler this evening. For Indiana—Fair, warmer weather; winds shifting to southeasterly.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Money on call easy at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for demand and 487¾@488 for sixty days; posted rates 488½@490; commercial bills 487.

Silver certificates, 66¾@66½; no sales; bar silver, 66; Mexican dollars, 50.

United States government bonds firm; new 4's reg. 122¾; do coupons 123⅝; 5's reg. 115¾; 5's coupons 116; 4's reg. 111; 4's coupons 112⅞; 2's reg. 95; Pacific 6's of '95 100.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, March 22.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat — March, opened 54¾c, closed 55c; May, opened 54⅝c, closed 54⅝c; July, opened 55⅜c, closed 55⅛c. Corn — March, nominal, closed 44⅝c; May, opened 46⅛c, closed 45⅝c; July, opened 46⅛c, closed 45⅝. Oats—March, nominal, closed nominal; May, opened 28⅜c, closed 28c; June, opened 29c, closed 28½c. Pork—May, opened $12.05, closed $12.05. Lard — May, opened $6.90, closed $6.92½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 18½@19c per lb. fresh dairy, 16c; packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10½@11c per doz. loss off. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 9@9½c per lb; turkeys, 9½@12½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8@10c. Potatoes—Burbanks, good to choice, 58@64c per bu; Hebrons, 62@65c; Peerless, 62@66c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per bbl. Cranberries — Jerseys, 3.00@3.75 per box. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections new stock, 13½@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c. Apples—Fair to choice, $2.50@4.00 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 22.

Live Stock — Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 21,000; sales ranged at $3.50@4.5 pigs, $4.35@4.70 light, $4.40@4.55 rough packing, $4.40@4.75 mixed, and $4.60@4.90 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle — Estimated receipts for the day 4,000; quotations ranged at $5.65@6.35 choice to extra shipping steers, $5.25@5.60 good to choice do, $4.70@5.10 fair to good, $4.00@4.60 common to medium do, $3.90@4.30 butchers' steers, $2.85@3.50 stockers, $3.50@4.40 feeders, $1.50@3.60 cows, $3.00@5.00 heifers, $2.00@4.75 bulls; $3.00@5.50 Texas steers, and $2.50@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep — Estimated receipts for the day 9,000; sales ranged at $2.75@4.80 westerns, $2.50@4.25 Texans, $2.00@4.87 natives, and $3.50@5.90 lambs.

CONVICT-TORTURE

As Practiced in the Nebraska States Prison.

ONE FORM OF REFINED CRUELTY.

In Which a Man May Grin and Bear It or Choke Himself to Death, as He Chooses—Another in Which He Gets Unlimited Practice in the Art of Standing on His Toes—Revelations of a Legislative Inquiry.

OMAHA, March 23.—A special to The Bee from Lincoln says: The testimony taken by the joint committee appointed by the house and senate to investigate the condition and management of the state penitentiary has been submitted. It covers about fifty pages of typewritten manuscript. The fact seem to have been pretty clearly established that some forms of punishment in vogue at the penitentiary are unnecessarily harsh. The investigation two years ago had brought out the fact that the favorite form of torture at the state penitentiary consisted of placing the convict in the "hole," or dark cell, with his hands locked behind his back and drawn up toward the back of his neck with a rope first passed around his neck in such a manner that every effort made by the man undergoing punishment to lower his hands from the painful elevation drew the rope so tightly around his neck that suffocation would ensue.

Invented a New Method.

This form of punishment, it was recommended, should be dispensed with. This recommendation seems to have been neglected to some extent, and a new mode of torture has been brought into prominence. The convict is handcuffed and a rope tied to the gyves. Then the other end of the rope is passed over a pulley in the ceiling and the convict hauled up until he can barely touch the floor with his toes. He is left in this position until he is either sufficiently punished or faints dead away. In the latter case he is let down, a bucket of water thrown over him to revive him, and he is then conducted back to his cell or to a cot in the hospital. Many persons testified to these facts, and the committee reported in favor of the abolition of the present system of leasing the penitentiary, which will probably be adopted.

SETTLEMENT SEEMS IN SIGHT.

Progress Toward an End of the New Orleans Levee Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The governor and his friends have been working on the white screwmen and have obtained concessions which will doubtless lead to an amicable settlement. The screwmen have first of all recognized the right of any man to work on the levee—the principle the merchants contended for. They will also abrogate the seventy-five bales limit as a day's work, and will not oppose the superintendency of the stevedores paid by the agents, although they insist on dealing with the agents. This will doubtless be accepted by the agents and place levee labor on a better and cheaper basis than ever before, besides insuring more and better work.

Legislative Desires of Labor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 23.—The Federated Trades and Labor Assembly of Springfield held a special meeting to confer with their representatives in the general assembly to urge the passage of particular measures pending in the legislature. Those considered and pressed for passage were: The arbitration bill; insertion of a clause in the state fair building appropriation limiting the hours of labor to eight per day; union label and trade mark bill; prohibition of convict labor being placed on the market in competition with free labor; a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution giving to the people of counties or less political divisions local option in taxation.

Opinions on Illinois Law.

SPRINGFIELD, March 23.—The attorney general has rendered the following opinions: But one assessment is made in the state, and that by the township assessors. Upon this assessment all municipal, township, state, school, county, highway and other taxes are based. One person cannot hold the office of justice of the peace and supervisor at the same time. The fact that a person may have his washing done in certain places does not make him a resident or voter there. Liquor dealers must comply with the state law and town ordinance regarding the sale of liquor; the general government cannot grant licenses against any state law or town ordinances.

Case of Mental Obliquity.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Rev. Frank Chardon, has been found guilty in the federal court of having made use of the mails to sell clergymen's half-rate orders over various railroads. Chardon, who is a man of good reputation, sent letters to brokers inviting bids on permits he had secured. He claimed that he did not understand that it was wrong to dispose of the transportation, and on account of his apparent mental inability to realize that he did wrong he was sent to the Geneva county jail for thirty days.

Legislation for Wisconsin.

MADISON, March 23.—The street car vestibule bill has got a boom in the legislature. In the senate Mills' bill was passed and in the assembly Stillman's bill was favorably reported. In the senate the bill to change the term of office of the state labor commissioner from two to four years, and which will remove the present incumbent from office, was passed. Austin's uniform legislation bills were ordered to a third reading in the assembly.

The Solons and Ann Arbor University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 23.—President Angell, of the university, made a forcible address to the legislature in university hall on the history, scope and needs of the institution. Several senators and representatives spoke in favor of a liberal policy in the matter of appropriations for the university.

Springer Appoints Winston Clerk.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 23.—William M. Springer, the newly-appointed United States judge for the northern district of Indian Territory, has appointed James A. Winston, chief deputy United States revenue collector here, as his clerk. The salary is $3,000 a year and fees.

Gov. McKinley Doing Very Well.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 23.—Governor McKinley has had an attack of grip, but is doing very well. His physicians say he will be all right and ready to leave here perhaps on Monday.

A Blessing to the Poet.

The spring is coming—who can doubt it?
The sun grows warm, the weather's fine,
And poets soon will write about it
At thirty-seven cents a line.
—Boston Courier.

Chose the Lesser Evil.

Letty Leftover—No man ever took a liberty with me.

Sally Slydig—They probably preferred the other thing.

Letty Leftover—What's that?

Sally Slydig — Death. — New York World.

A Fairer Proposition.

"Give me a kiss," he prayed.
"I won't," replied the maid.
"Oh, well," he said, "suppose instead
We simply trade?"
—New York Recorder.

Estimated.

"That horrid Mr. Twitt said you looked 40 years old."

"Did the wretch say that?"

"Well, just the same. He said you looked ten years younger than when he last saw you."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Husbanded.

To pay two million dollars
For a foreign duke her course is,
That's the way some damsels have
To husband their resources.
—Detroit Tribune.

An Experience of more than 133 years in the manufacture of tobacco enables us to produce the very best article possible. Consumers of tobacco derive the benefit of this experience, and in using the celebrated

Lorillard's
Climax Plug

are assured of the highest quality. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

It's LORILLARD'S

Sold Everywhere.

THAT LATEST NEBRASKA ATROCITY.

Suspected Murderer of Mrs. Holten Declines to Confess the Crime.

BUTTE, March 23.—The attorney general has an agent working to secure evidence as to the identity of the men who hanged Mrs. Holten. He is said to have much information on the subject, and the guilty persons, it is thought, can be reached indirectly in a short time. An attempt, however, to obtain a confession from Hunt, the suspect under arrest, was a failure. He was taken into a room apparently for a quiet talk, and while there a dozen revolver shots were fired outside.

Attorney Lear, who was with Hunt, ran out to ascertain the cause and returning told Hunt that a mob had killed Miller, the other suspect, and was hunting for Hunt to kill him, too. The prisoner was terribly frightened, but that was all the effect the ruse had on him. He made no confession, but said the mob had killed an innocent man.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Obituary: At Boston, Mrs. Annie M. Gannett, authoress and philanthropist, 50. At Fort Wayne, Ind., Isabella Workman, colored, aged nearly 100 years. At Washington, Ia., E. Humphrey, 84. At Holland, Mich., Peter Varlee, 79. At Madison, Wis., L. D. Stone, 65.

A Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs has been organized with Miss Clara Avery, of Detroit, president.

James E. Ball, a well-to-do farmer, was killed near Perry, O. T. William Stovall is in jail charged with the shooting.

Chinese laundry employes at New York are organizing a union and propose to apply for admission to the Knights of Labor. It is reported that the Chinese Six companies is forming an opposition organization to embrace laundries all over the country.

Al Judd, a Des Moines gambler, was shot and killed by Mrs. Halley Miller at Denver.

The log cut in the Minnesota pine region, which is about completed, is about one-fourth larger than that of last year.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire merchant of New York, is losing his eyesight.

An unknown girl was burned, Annie Hans had her back sprained, Jennie Warner her wrist broken, and Roy Tate his leg injured at a fire in the Square Match company's plant, Chicago, in which the fifty employes were panic-struck, and some jumped from the second-story windows. Money loss very light.

Mademoiselle Paulina, a native of Holland, appears prepared to justify her claim to being the smallest woman on earth. She was born eighteen years ago, and caused much comment concerning her smallness. Her weight is something under nine pounds.

The DeKalb and Great Western Railway company has filed articles of incorporation with the Illinois secretary of state. Its object is to construct a railroad from a point on the Chicago and Great Western railway near Sycamore to the city of DeKalb, all in DeKalb county. Capital stock, $100,000.

Cruel and inhuman punishment, testimony shows, has been practiced at the Colorado State Reformatory at Buena Vista, and crimes shocking to morality are common. Men have been hung up by the wrists until they became unconscious. The whole management of the institution is shown as brutal and demoralizing.

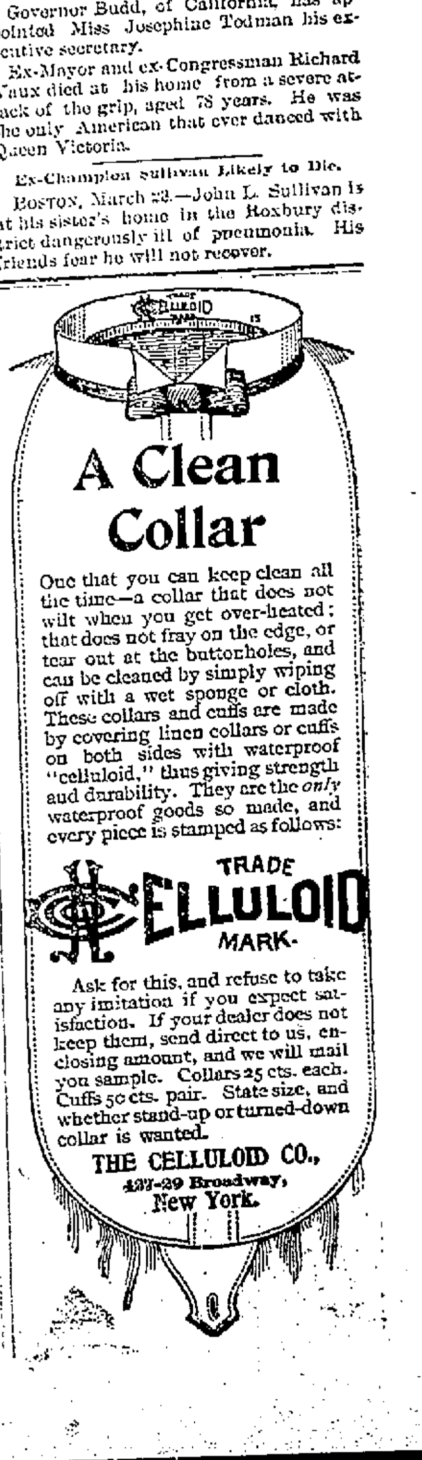
The president has appointed Henry G. Carter postmaster at Mound City, Ills.

Governor Budd, of California, has appointed Miss Josephine Todman his executive secretary.

Ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Richard Vaux died at his home from a severe attack of the grip, aged 78 years. He was the only American that ever danced with Queen Victoria.

Ex-Champion Sullivan Likely to Die.

BOSTON, March 23.—John L. Sullivan is at his sister's home in the Roxbury district dangerously ill of pneumonia. His friends fear he will not recover.



COUNTY NEWS.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Wis., March 25.

What's the matter with this for March weather?

Dr. Lewin of Russell, Ills., had business here Saturday.

O. C. Bement, formerly of this place now located at Chicago, called on friends here on Friday.

The C. M. & St. P. railway will erect a coal and oil house at the depot the coming month.

One good turn deserves another. F. O. Meyomburg, the proprietor of our restaurant and temperance saloon, plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without a license and was fined $50 and costs. A few days afterwards Casper Langer was also up and paid a light fine for disposing of intoxicants on Sunday. Keep the ball rolling and let the good work go merrily on.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird of Benton, Ills., spent a few days of the past week here among friends and relatives.

J. H. Belland disposed of two car loads of cedar posts to Brown and Farren of Gurnee, Ills., on Monday.

H. Schenning returned from a ten days' visit with relatives and friends at La Porte, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith entertained friends from Waukegan on Wednesday last.

Wild geese have again made their appearance in this vicinity—a sign of spring.

Our roads are drying up nicely and are in good condition just now, still we expect to be plowing through the mud as soon as we get a few good spring showers, which is the regular happening in this vicinity each spring and will be until our roads are attended to and put in better condition.

Numerous cases of la grippe have prevailed here the past two months, but very few cases are being reported at this writing.

Miss Drucy Brice of Milwaukee, is visiting with Miss Lizzie Brice at this place.

Hans Anderson has purchased the house now occupied by Butcher Larsen, of Mr. J. Alsted and is about to move in.

F. Krahn has accepted a position on the Balu farm near Kenosha and will move his family there in a few weeks.

The United States Express company shipped a car load of bicycles from this place to points in Utah during the past week.

A large number of farm hands are applying for work in this vicinity at present. Wages are low here this season.

Superintendent Laughlin is having repairs made to his residence.

J. D. Torpening spent Thursday with relatives at Chicago.

Bert Crosby is associated with T. J. Smith of Kenosha in getting out a city and county directory.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 25.

Miss Carrie Bradley accompanied by Miss Lewis, spent Monday in Kenosha.

Peter T. Ingrouille's house is nearing completion.

Peter Vandorbergen of Racine, has sold his farm in this place.

The black birds have made their appearance which is a good sign of spring.

Adam Rice has rented J. W. Fink's farm, with the exception of forty acres, moving on the place last week.

Jake Schaffer went to Racine last week and purchased a quantity of wheat that had been taken from the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgerald entertained a number of their friends on Saturday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all present.

Rev. Henry Colman of Milwaukee, preached to a large congregation on Sunday morning at the M. E. church, it being quarterly meeting services.

The singing school that was organized last week is well attended by young people. They will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

At the regular annual meeting of the Presbyterian society on Monday last, Enoch Haigh was elected treasurer; S. S. Strong, M. B. Bowker, L. J. Strong and Edward Briggs were elected elders. The former two being re-elected.

D. Chaffee went to Kenosha on Tuesday last to attend the funeral of his niece, Lottie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chaffee of that place. the deceased having died in Chicago of pneumonia.

Some of the milk shippers were a little disappointed on Wednesday last, because the buyers at the other end of the line had shut down on them. Too much milk in Chicago was given as the reason. This may be for a short time only, the creamery having had a good run on Wednesday.

Some one who appears to be very much interested in the wheelmen's organization, who pretends to be on the "inside," and consequently knowing a little what he is talking about, has been telling some of our prominent farmers that the great driveway that we have heard so much about and to extend from Chicago to Milwaukee, would not be laid along the lake shore but most likely on the old government road. This may be true and surely it would be a great improvement, but possibly somebody is trying to stuff the farmers.

Again the politician is in the land. He is known by the smile he carries upon his face. That friendly grip of the hand which comes a little harder at this time of the year is yet in vogue and seems to carry with it a request that you remember him at the coming Republican caucus to take place on Saturday afternoon.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, March 25.

Union Grove property is in demand, several places having changed hands the past week. Mrs. Foster has purchased the N. A. Christianson house on Park street. N. A. Christianson purchased the house recently vacated by Dr. Brown; Wm. Dixon purchased the store building he occupies from R. Jones, and Mr. John Murdoch purchased the Jacobson house at Sumpters Corner.

Mrs. L. Gear and daughter Grace of Green Bay, Wis., were guests of Mrs. Addie Hansman the first of last week.

A. B. Hayes returned from New Orleans on Wednesday much improved in health.

Mrs. P. A. Williams of Chicago is a guest at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Williams.

N. A. Christianson and wife of Racine, were calling on Union Grove friends Wednesday.

C. T. Williams of Delavan, was here on business Tuesday.

O. L. Crabb is on the sick list.

Mr. Podley of Somers, while at work drilling a well in this village, had the misfortune to have his right hand caught under the pipe hammer. It was found necessary to amputate the thumb.

H. W. Wright of Merrill, Wis., Sundayed in our village.

C. Murdoch of Bristol, was shaking hands with Union Grove friends Saturday.

Frank Powles of Chicago, spent Sunday in this village with his family, who are visiting relatives in this village.

Ole Jenson and family have moved upon the D. Esmond farm.

Wm. Morgan of Silver Lake, called on Union Grove friends.

The Union Grove tile works will start up with a full force of men the last of this week, if the weather permits.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Litzenburg, Jr., died on Wednesday. The parents have the sympathy of their many friends.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, March 25.

Maud Benedict, we are pleased to say, is recovering from her recent illness.

Devlin Bros. put up a new smoke stack at the creamery Saturday.

Willie Hain has been quite sick. Dr. Stevens is attending him.

Wm. Castle visited Kenosha last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Foll made the round trip to Rochester on Sunday. Ed Shepard managed the creamery during their absence.

Nelson Edwards has been entertaining his nephew and family of Racine.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, March 25.

Mrs. Edward Haley is quite sick at her home with la grippe.

Mrs. F. McEchron of Racine, is visiting relatives here for a few days.

Miss Gertie Spear of Racine, spent Saturday and Sunday, guest of her friend, Miss Mabel Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Howell have gone to Racine for a short time. We hope Mr. Howell's health will improve under the doctor's care so that he will soon be able to return to his home, as we miss his good natured face.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the M. W. A. on last Thursday evening was largely attended and all expressed themselves as well pleased with Prof. Aldrich.

The debate on last Friday night was somewhat one-sided, but withal very good. We are informed that several new features will be introduced on next Friday night.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, March 25.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crockett moved to Racine last week, where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Longmore and daughter of Truesdell, called on relatives and friends of this place last Friday.

Mrs. John Johnson, who has been very sick, is reported on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roberts of Franksville, spent Sunday with her parents.

There will be a conundrum sociable held at the home of James Yates, on next Friday evening.

John Dorning of Racine, visited relatives and friends of this place last week.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, March 25.

March! Traditional old March with its wind and snow, rain, mud and frost, you know, has about passed off the stage of action for '95. And we venture to say that in future years people will remember 1895 as the year when March gave us the phenominal record of no muddy roads. However, in other respects she has done her duty having returned to us the pussies on the poplar and the willow, and with its windy, gusty nights so dark. In the morning brought to cheer us the robin and the lark.

Although the past winter has been very severe the farmers have no reason to complainas we find on examination that all vegetable life has come through in fine condition and the hopeful jolly old granger is also in the same condition you find him every spring as you see him busy at work tinkering up his old seeders and drags and as he walks over his mellow fields he can see a million "more or less" in the bountiful harvest of '95.

Easter will be celebrated in the usual way here by an Easter sermon in the morning and a concert in the evening under the direction of the Epworth league.

Salvador Albano is able to be out again after being laid up several months with a lame knee.

We are trying to build a creamery. The farmers have pledged about $1,000, yet no man knoweth what the outcome will be.

We are glad to report Mrs. Wallis and little daughter as doing very nicely.

J. T. Hay has rented his blacksmith shop to that jolly old tar, known to the most of us as Chris, who will take possession April 8.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 25.

A number from here attended the auction sale of the Fell property on Spring Prairie, on the 10th inst.

Ida Noble, after spending a week with her friends in this vicinity, returned to her home in Milwaukee on last Wednesday.

Mrs. Frost spent part of the past week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bottomley, in Burlington.

Henry Ela of Racine, had business in Rochester last week.

Lulu McDonald spent her vacation at Madison.

Miss Lofthouse is a guest of Mrs. Watson Earl.

Della Huntington spent the past week with her cousin, Alice Morse at Whitewater.

The patrons of the cheese factory received their dividends on the 22nd.

Alice Summers, Inez Rowe and Luella Cady have been on the sick list with severe colds.

Mrs. Tomlinson of Burlington, was a guest of Mrs. Blackburn last week.

Remember the lecture in the Congregational church on the 28th inst., by Prof. Butler of Chicago.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., March 25.

A number of our young folks attended Miss Anetta Freedy's birthday party, March 23. All reported a good time.

Miss Sara Grasle is visiting friends and relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Gorber from Minnesota, will make her future home with her son, Mr. Fisher.

George Smiley, while assisting in removing an engine, was struck on his foot by the pole of the engine truck, and was injured quite seriously, but is again able to do his work.

M. Burbian, who is employed at Mrs. Dr. Reinhardt's, Milwaukee, is spending his vacation at his home.

Messrs. John and Jacob Fohr have purchased an engine and circular saw.

The Ellhoff well drillers from Milwaukee, have just completed two wells at a depth of 190 feet, the water rising from twenty to thirty feet from the surface. The fortunate owners of these wells are Messrs. G. D. and Geo. Smiley. The company is at present drilling for John Luchbaum and have struck gravel at the depth of 140 feet and water is within thirty feet of the surface.

The school at this place will open April 1.

Herman Gellings had a wind mill erected on his barn, which he purchased from Wm. Mitchell.

Christ Christianson is the guest of the Grasle family.

Mr. Mat and Miss Mary Jonas from Milwaukee, were at home last Sunday.

CHARLES JONAS' REMOVED.

This Time He Will go to Germany—Why the Change Was Made.

A short time ago it was announced in the columns of the Journal that Charles Jonas would be transferred from his post as consul at Prague, to some other consulate. According to telegrams from Washington it would appear that he will go to Crefeld, Germany, in exchange with the consul holding that position. This will make a second change for Mr. Jonas since he entered the consular service under the present administration, the first one being from St. Petersburg to Prague. His salary at St. Petersburg was $3,000. The climate did not agree with him and he asked for a change and was granted it. The salary attached to the position he will now hold is only $2,000 per year. The reasons for the change are not known, but reports say that the Austrian government did not take kindly to his appointment. The cause of this feeling on the part of the Austrians is not discreditable to Mr Jonas, but is a continuation of the same feeling avowed by that government when Mr. Jonas was appointed to the place eight or nine years ago. The Austrian government took exceptions to something that had been printed in Mr Jonas' paper and objected to giving him an exequatur. On this government insisting on his retention, however, the matter was dropped to come up again since his change to Prague from St. Petersburg. It is not improbable that the state of our relations with foreign powers at present has dissuaded the administration from insisting this time, and it is expected that Mr. Jonas will shortly exchange places with the consul at Crefeld.

The Civic Federation.

A meeting of the Civic federation was held Saturday evening at the Y. M. C. A. building. It was called for the purpose of discussing affairs pertaining to the coming municipal election, but no formal action was taken and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow evening. One thing is certain and that is the federation will not put up a city ticket as their constitution forbids it. At Tuesday night's meeting their action in the coming campaign will be outlined and candidates will be picked out whom they intend to support at the polls.

Queer Signs on a Door.

Citizens noticed that the saloon conducted at No. 230 Main street, was closed this morning. The curtains were drawn and door locked. Signs appeared upon the door. One read: "Gone, but not forgotten." A second one read: "Our trusting apartment is on the roof. Take the elevator."

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul for the third week in March were $509,852, a decrease of $58,594 from the corresponding week of last year.

Justice Winslow.

"Judge John B. Winslow is the youngest man on the bench. He is 42 years of age, and a native of New York. He came west to Racine with his parents in 1855, and attended the public schools at home till he was 14 years old, when he entered Racine college. He graduated one or the first in his class in 1871, taking the degree of A. B.

"From December, 1877, to January, 1880, Judge Winslow practiced law at Racine and in 1882 he was elected to the circuit bench of the Republican first circuit.

"The conspicuous success of Judge Winslow upon the bench led to his re-election in 1889 without opposition, and with the enthusiastic support of every member of the bar of his circuit. During his occupation of the judgeship he was in great demand in the other circuits in this part of the state, having held frequent terms for the Milwaukee judges.

"Judge Winslow is over six feet tall, with a handsome, kindly face, and an easy, almost slouchy gait. He is fond of walking, and takes all his physical exercise that way. Justice Winslow has been in office four years, or considerably less than one half a full term. Had he held the office for ten years—the regular term—the effort to turn him out after acceptable service would seem less unreasonable than it appears under present conditions.

For Over Fifty Years,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Office of city clerk,
Racine, Wis., Mar. 16, 1895.

To the electors of the city of Racine, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that a municipal election is to be held in the several wards and election precincts in the said city of Racine, on the

Second day of April, 1895,

at which officers as follows are to be chosen:

A mayor.
A city clerk.
A justice of the peace.
An Assessor.
An alderman in the First ward.
An alderman in the Second ward.
An alderman in the Third ward.
An alderman in the Fourth ward.
An alderman in the Fifth ward.
An alderman in the Sixth ward.
An alderman in the Seventh ward.
A supervisor in the First ward.
A supervisor in the Second ward.
A supervisor in the Third ward.
A supervisor in the Fourth ward.
A supervisor in the Fifth ward.
A supervisor in the Sixth ward.
A supervisor in the Seventh ward.

The following are the places of voting at said election:

In the First ward at the engine house on Third street.

In the Second ward at Ward hall on Eighth street.

In the north district of the Third ward hook and ladder house, corner Park avenue and Water street.

In the south district of Third ward at 1201 Villa street.

In the east district of Fourth ward at polling booth on Kewaunee street, between North Main and North Chatham streets.

In the west district of Fourth ward at engine house, corner of Barker and Lincoln streets.

In the north district of Fifth ward at engine house on State street.

In the south district of Fifth ward at polling booth on south side of State street just west of C. & N. W. Ry. tracks.

In the north district of Sixth ward at Ward hall, corner of Eighth and Mead streets.

In the south district of Sixth ward at engine house on Junction avenue.

In the east district of Seventh ward at Ward hall, corner N. St. Clair and Hagerer streets.

In the west district of Seventh ward at polling booth, No. 1078 Douglas avenue.

The polls of said election will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning of said day of election and will be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Geo. S. Bliss,
City Clerk.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the traces of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Weak Nerves

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health.

That this is not theory but fact is proven by the voluntary statements of thousands cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the next column.

"With pleasure I will state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For several months I could not lie down to sleep on account of heart trouble and also

Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a while, but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the time, and other members of the family take it, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended it and one of my neighbors has commenced taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." MRS. S. BRADDOCK, 404 Erie Av., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Be sure to get

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

FOR SALE—22 ACRES, ONE MILE EAST OF Somers in Kenosha Co., nine room house, barn, well and living water on same. Address John W. Fink, Somers, Wis. marl8t28st2tw*

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 119 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 3½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mchl8tsat&wkly

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Office of County Clerk,
Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 18th, A. D., 1895.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis., pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed; I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month. The following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896, in place of Honorable John B. Winslow, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

A Circuit Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in the place of the Honorable Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law. Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk in said county on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1895.

John Dixon,
County Clerk.
(Seal.)

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

State of Wisconsin, } ss
Department of state. }

Notice is hereby given; That at a judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the 1st Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the full term, commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896, in place of the Honorable John B. Winslow, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

A Circuit Judge for the First Judicial Circuit consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in place of the Honorable Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made according with law.

Given under my hands and official seal, in the city of Madison this 4th day of February, A. D., 1895.

Henry Casson,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 6, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 457 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 108 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Hinrichs, E., 522 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 568 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

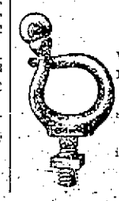
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Rasmussen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Conner, P. M., 604 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.



A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 411 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. H., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 860 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Bree & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co. The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Groton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Holton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street, and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, E., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 509 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Steger, E., 303 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harey, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Enson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoonhoven, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, B. M., 1612 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Hunting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. H., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

Williams & Breese

ANNUAL

SPRING - EXHIBIT

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 29 and 30.

EVERYBODY COME. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

AND A SURPRISE FOR EACH AND EVERYONE.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS, LATEST NOVELTIES
AND TRUSTWORTHY.

DRESS GOODS.	LACES.	NOTIONS.
SILKS.	RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.
WASH GOODS.	DRESS TRIMMINGS.	UNDERWEAR, &c.

GENTS' : : FURNISHING : : GOODS.

Carpets, China and Cocoa Mattings, Linoleums and Oilcloths, Art Squares and Rugs.

Williams & Breese

SCHROEDER

DRY GOODS COMPANY.

SPRING CAPES AND JACKETS.

THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT is ready for you to show you the largest stock by far of New Spring Garments in greater variety—most exclusive styles—at the lowest prices. A great exhibition of the season's novelties.

Broadcloth Capes, Handsomely Trimmed with Bourdon Lace and Rows of Satin Ribbon . . $ 5.00
Tourist Double Cape, 25 in long. Fine Broadcloth with wide applique bands—a jaunty cape . . $10.00

Same style of best broadcloth with three-inch satin band—stitched—the popular thing . . $13.00
New Paris, London and Berlin Novelties at $20, $25, $30, $35, exclusive styles—not shown elsewhere.

READY-MADE UNDERSKIRTS—

An entirely new stock just opened on our counters. All made up in the best possible manner, with ample skirt fullness—No Shrinking.

Moire Skirts with full wide flounce	$2.75
Moire Skirts—very wide gored skirts	$1.50
Rustle Taffeta—the new umbrella skirt	$1.75
Silkoi in the new umbrella skirt	$2.00
Saline—plain and ruffled	$1.25--$1.00
Merritts Skirts—lustre wool for summer	$1.75--$2.00
Merritts—with deep full flounce	$2.75

SWIVEL SILKS—

The Very Best Quality—60c. and 65c. goods—not the ordinary inferior grades—in Tans, Modes, Pink, Cream, Heliotrope, Corn, Light Green, etc., at 39c

FANCY TOWELS—

All White Knotted Fringe. New Hemstitched Open Work—Satin Damask—35c. is their regular price, now 25c

Gents' Unlaundered Shirts. New York Mills Muslin Linen Bosom, Neck-bands and Cuffs. Patent Facing and Gussets. Reinforced Shirt Cut Full Size—in all Sizes—a 75c. Shirt in every way 47c

CLUZE PATENT THUMB GLOVE—

ALL the shortcomings of the old-time thumb are obviated in the Cluze patent.

There is no strain at the base of the thumb, allowing the first button to be easily buttoned.

We have them in three qualities—$1.00, $1.35, $1.60—in all the new spring colors, with four large pearl buttons to match.

All kid gloves properly fitted to the hand by expert fitters.

The Kid Glove Department controls the sale of three of the greatest glove-makers.

The Cluze Patent Thumb Glove.

The Perfection of Fit, Elegance & Comfort

402-404 = = = = = MAIN STREET.

[First publication Wednesday, March 20, A. D. 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, RACINE County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elizabeth M. Adams as administratrix of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 7th day of May A. D. 1895,
and
Tuesday the 3rd day of September A. D., 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said William J. Adams, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 15th day of March, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

15 Cooper & Nelson, Attys.

[First publication Wednesday, March 20, 1895.]

Order Limiting Time to Hear Claims and Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In probate.

In the matter of the last will of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this Court to J. H. Kemper, of Raymond, Racine county, as executor of the last will of Anders Jacobson, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1895
and
Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anders Jacobson, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1895.

By the Court
E. B. Belden,
County Judge.

John W. Owen, Attorney. 13

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